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## Reagan's Task: Reconciling Missile Defense, Soviet Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration finds itself caught between two promises: its pledge to Atlantic allies and the Soviet Union to negotiate seriously on space-based weapons, and President Ronald Reagan's strong personal commitment to develop space-based defenses against nuclear attack.

The result, officials acknowledge, has been confusion about how the so-called "Star Wars" defense will be handled in arms control talks, as a bargaining chip or something to be protected at all costs; and about how it will be presented to Congress, as a way of defending missiles or of defending people.

Although Mr. Reagan has expressed his vision of space-based protection against nuclear attacks and of convincing Moscow that this is the way out of the arms race, he seems to have made few concrete decisions.

It is a situation ready-made for

subordinates to fill in the blanks, to push for certain explanations and positions, and to see which way the wind is blowing. That is what has happened in recent days.

What is to happen on the space plan, or the Strategic Defense Initiative, as the administration calls it, when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in Geneva on Jan. 7 and 8?

The question had to be answered in some fashion after the visit to London last week of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, one of the top Soviet leaders. During that visit, he appeared to have been quite successful in rallying West European leaders against an arms race in space.

Into the breach stepped Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger. In a speech assailing the idea that mutual deterrence should continue to depend on the threat of mutual annihilation instead of defense

against nuclear attack, he said two apparently contradictory things.

First, he said that it was "vital that we continue to pursue the research program on which we're now embarked to see if we can't hold out a far better future for mankind."

Then, asked whether the program could be used as a bargaining chip in the negotiations, he said: "I don't exclude anything. The president has specifically not excluded anything."

The next day, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, spoke as "a senior administration official" and seemed to add weight to the possibility that a space-based missile defense might be negotiable. He particularly signaled the possibility of U.S. concessions on a space defense in return for Soviet concessions on offensive nuclear arms.

It seemed that he could say no less, given publicly expressed concern by allies and others that failure to negotiate on the space-based missile defense could prevent progress on all aspects of arms control.

Also, according to administration officials, the United States had told the Soviet Union that everything would be on the negotiating table, including defensive systems.

Nonetheless, the contradictions appeared too heavy for the administration to bear several days later, in the face of a New York Times report. [The report appeared Monday in the International Herald Tribune].

Quoting administration officials by name, the report stated that the United States was turning from the idea of space weapons as a shield to save people from nuclear holocaust to protecting supposedly vulnerable land-based missiles from pinpoint attacks, at least as an interim step.

Mr. Reagan, according to a White House official, did not like this erosion of his vision of population defense and instructed that the point be cleared up on Sunday television interview shows. Mr. Weinberger noted that the space weapons program "is not designed to protect any particular target," namely not missiles.

He also "contested" the idea of using these weapons as a bargaining chip, saying Mr. Reagan "will not give up the strategic defense initiative or the opportunity to develop it."

In other words, the negotiations would consist of trying to persuade Moscow to accept Mr. Reagan's vision of population defense.

## Reagan Asks End To Afghan War

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that the five-year Soviet occupation of Afghanistan "constitutes a serious impediment to the improvement of our bilateral relations."

His statement was issued two weeks before U.S.-Soviet arms talks are scheduled to begin. It also came a day before the fifth anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "We cannot and will not remain silent on Afghanistan," Mr. Reagan said. "We join our voice with other members of the world community in calling for a prompt, negotiated end to this brutal conflict."

The statement came two weeks before Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, are scheduled to meet in Geneva to discuss limiting nuclear weapons.



Cambodian families rest after fleeing into Thailand from Vietnamese bombardment of their camp at Rithisen.

## Voice of America Signs Agreements With 5 Nations

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Voice of America has signed agreements with five nations for improving broadcast equipment within their borders as part of a \$1.5-billion modernization program, according to administration officials.

The Voice of America, the broadcasting arm of the U.S. Information Agency, is also pressing Israel for permission to set up installations there to broadcast to the Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union and to Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the officials said Tuesday.

In the last year, administration officials said, the Voice of America has negotiated agreements either for new sites or to improve existing ones in Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Costa Rica and Belize.

According to the officials, the

project in Israel is deemed so important that President Ronald Reagan sent a personal message to Prime Minister Shimon Peres recently endorsing the request.

The Voice of America would probably share a transmitter in Israel with Radio Liberty, a station paid for by the United States that broadcasts to the Soviet Union.

In recent years, the United States has given priority to sending strong broadcasts in the local languages to the Soviet Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan and to the Caucasian republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, all areas in which there have been reports of hostility toward the central government in Moscow. Broadcasts to these areas would also be picked up by Soviet troops in Afghanistan, officials said.

As part of the \$1.5-billion plan, the Voice of America is to increase

the number of languages it broadcasts to 60 from 42, officials said. The Soviet Union tries to jam Voice of America broadcasts in all languages except English, the officials said, as do all the East European Soviet allies except Hungary.

The modernization plan, which is expected to take five to six years, was authorized by Congress in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, 1983, administration officials said.

Because it is often a sensitive issue for foreign governments to acknowledge that they allow the Voice of America to have equipment on their territory, the negotiations are often secret and the agreements classified, with only appropriate committees of Congress being notified.

Israeli officials in recent days have been quoted by the Israeli media as saying Israel had agreed in principle to the American request.

American officials said they were awaiting a formal response.

Currently the Voice of America has transmitters in Delano and Dixon, California; Marathon, Florida; Bethany, Ohio; and Greenville, South Carolina. A large transmitter is planned for Puerto Rico. Additionally, the Florida location will be used by Radio Martí, the new AM station that is to broadcast to Cuba.

The broadcasts from the United States are then sent by satellite to relay stations abroad, which broadcast them on short-wave or AM bands.

Negotiations have been under way since last summer to renew the rights to use transmitters in Greece. The Voice of America also shares a short-wave installation with the British Broadcasting Corp. in Britain, and has one in West Germany, near Munich.

## Vietnam Holds Camps

Thousands Flee Cambodia; Rebel Attacks Repulsed

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese troops, waging an offensive against Cambodian resistance forces along the Thai-Cambodian border, repulsed a series of attempted counterattacks Wednesday by anti-Communist guerrillas trying to recapture a major base overrun by the Vietnamese on Tuesday, according to Thai military officials and Western diplomatic sources.

Tuesday's attack on the Nong Samet camp, the largest settlement of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front guerrilla group, sent more than 60,000 Cambodian civilians fleeing across the border into Thailand.

The Vietnamese assault was seen here as part of a military and political offensive aimed at breaking up and discrediting Cambodia's three-party resistance coalition.

The stepped-up Vietnamese campaign coincided with a trip to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos by two U.S. congressmen. They said they came away "disappointed" about the prospects for a Cambodian settlement and about a proposed deal to send Vietnamese re-education camp inmates to the United States.

In a Bangkok press conference on Wednesday night, Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, who is the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, and Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, a member of that committee, also expressed disappointment at apparently having been snubbed by senior Thai government officials for visiting Phnom Penh. A Vietnamese official said they were not invited.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## U.S. Space Effort Seems Dominated by Military

By Wayne Biddle  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Next month's U.S. space shuttle mission, the first devoted entirely to Pentagon activities, culminates a decade-long shift in the nation's space program toward dominance by the military.

The history of the American space program is replete with tension between those who would preserve space as a frontier for scientific exploration and those who would seize it as a soldier's ultimate high ground. But the shuttle project has gradually left the National Aeronautics and Space Administration a junior partner to the Defense Department in budgetary,

technological and political strength.

President Ronald Reagan has accelerated the military trend in space through his budget policies and especially the elevation of a quest for anti-missile weapons to a long-term national goal.

"The NASA program is designed to be very public," said Victor H. Reis, a space policy expert who left the president's science advisory bureau in September 1983. "The air force program is just the inverse." He added that the recent furor over cloaking the next shuttle flight in secrecy "is the price the air force pays for going on public transportation."

The original decision to keep military-related space operations in the Pentagon and establish a new civilian agency for nonmilitary research was made by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in the turbulent months after the Soviet orbiting of the first manmade satellite, Sputnik, in 1957. This concept raised intense controversy in Congress, with members of both parties contending that Eisenhower's proposal to form NASA did not adequately protect the military's interest in space.

But Eisenhower prevailed, signing the National Aeronautics and Space Act on July 29, 1958. It was based on the principle that civilian and military space activities were to be separate, with NASA exercising

overall control except in areas directly related to weapons and national defense.

From an engineering perspective, as opposed to a bureaucratic one, the space program continued through the mid-1960s to be a hybrid of military and civilian hardware. Army and air force missiles designed to carry nuclear weapons were adapted for early satellite launching and manned spaceflight.

With the maturing of the Apollo lunar landing project in the late 1960s, however, and the sudden cancellation of the air force's Manned Orbital Laboratory in 1969 after the expenditure of \$1.3 billion, NASA's role appeared to diverge from the military's.

"In particular, the decision to accomplish Apollo by means of lunar-orbit rendezvous was a watershed in separating civilian and military manned space flight programs," concluded a 1982 study of space policy by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. The study noted that if earth-orbit rendezvous had been chosen instead, knowledge gained from assembly of structures in low earth orbit would have been valuable for "national security activities."

But low earth orbit was precisely the realm envisioned for the space shuttle. By the mid-1970s, with Apollo winding down, NASA wooed the air force into the shuttle project by promising to build a launching vehicle whose design would be dictated by military missions of the future.

Despite President Richard M. Nixon's decision authorizing NASA to develop the shuttle for launching both military and civilian cargo, as well as President Jimmy Carter's 1977 directive giving NASA overall responsibility for shuttle operations regardless of user, stresses grew over military versus civilian control.

Policy reviews conducted by the National Security Council in 1978 and 1979 resulted in three secret directives on the issue. According to a 1983 review of NASA-Pentagon relations by the congressional General Accounting Office, "they reiterated the need for separate and distinct civilian and military programs, but did not establish specific

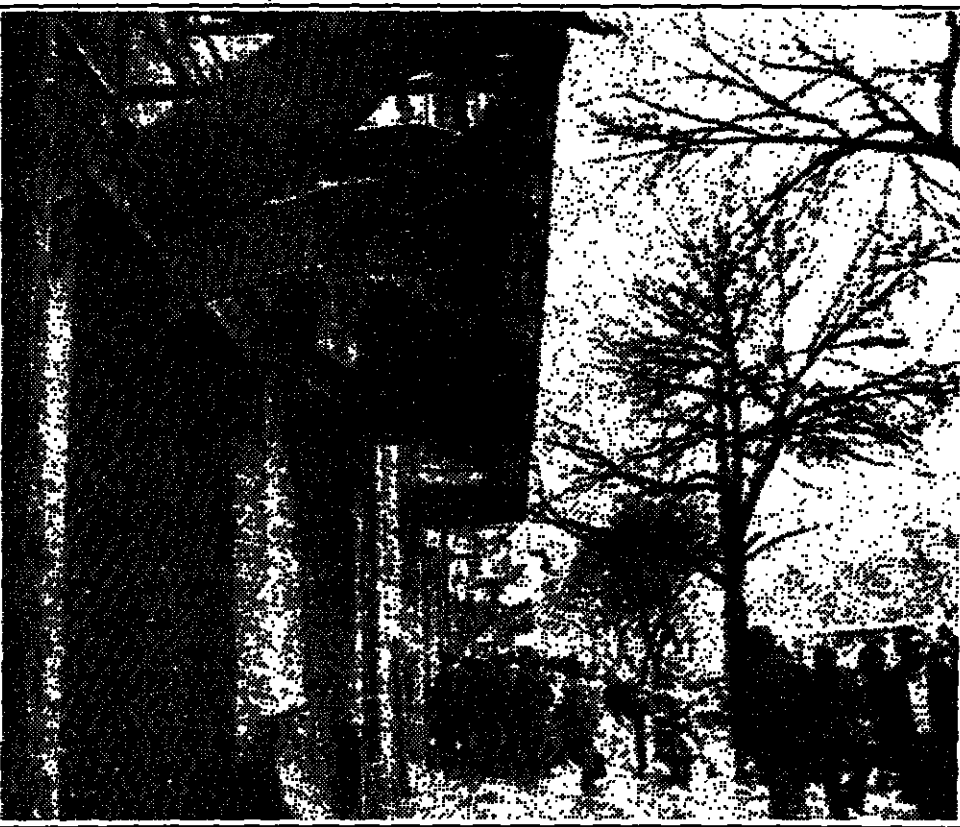
## Reagan Asks End To Afghan War

The Associated Press

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The statement came two weeks before Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, are scheduled to meet in Geneva to discuss limiting nuclear weapons.



Several shops in Tehran were damaged Wednesday in a bomb explosion.

## 6 Killed, About 50 Hurt In Tehran Bomb Blasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Six persons were killed and about 50 were injured Tuesday in a bomb explosion in Tehran, and one person was injured in another bombing less than 12 hours later, the IRNA news agency said Wednesday.

The first bomb, hidden in a taxi outside a small hotel in a busy area of Tehran, also caused extensive damage to cars and buildings.

Early Wednesday, one person was reported injured by flying glass when a bomb went off in an alley. IRNA said that much of the explosion was absorbed by a bus parked nearby, but that more than 40 buildings in the area were damaged.

Police said the first bomb contained 20 to 25 pounds (about 10 kilograms) of explosives and the second about 10 pounds.

A call to news agencies here claimed responsibility for Tuesday's explosion on behalf of the Mujahidin Khalq leftist opposition group.

At its Paris headquarters, however, the Mujahidin Khalq denied responsibility and said it strongly condemned attacks that killed or injured innocent people.

In Paris, news agencies received messages from a person claiming Tuesday night's blast on behalf of an exiled Iranian group known as Arya. That group claimed a car-bomb explosion in August outside Tehran's railroad station, in which 18 persons were killed.

IRNA said there had been no reports of arrests in connection with either explosion.

It said the first bomb was planted "by terrorist agents of the United States." The agency said: "The United States had warned earlier that it would take revenge against the Islamic Republic for its support of international terrorism" following the hijacking of a Kuwait airliner to Tehran two weeks ago.

It was referring to the U.S. assertion that Iran had not acted quickly enough to end the hijacking of a Kuwait Airways plane on which two Americans were killed.

(Reuters, AP)

## French Conservatives Seek to Reduce Government's Control of Economy

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Opposition conservative leaders in France are divided over political strategies to regain power but united in their determination to drastically reduce the direct role of the state in the French economy.

The strategy, which assumes a conservative victory in 1986 parliamentary elections, is designed to decrease state power in France and generate expansion through a new wave of private initiatives, including

General Charles de Gaulle, as head of the provisional government after World War II, directed one of several subsequent waves of nationalizations. This included the automaker Renault in 1945, on the ground that its founder, Louis Renault, had collaborated with the Nazis during the war.

The Socialists nationalized leading companies and banks after taking power in 1981, promising it would spur economic growth and avert foreign takeovers. Today the government owns, directly or indirectly, about 80 percent of France's credit and banking system and 40 percent of all industry. In addition, about two-thirds of industrial and consumer prices are subject to government control.

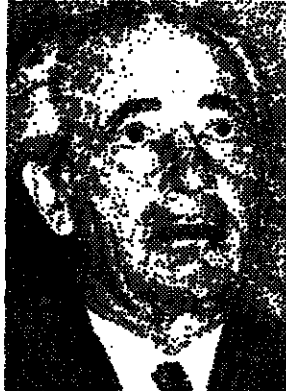
The reform plans now being prepared draw their inspiration from the conservative administrations in the United States and Britain. They include plans to decentralize industrial and consumer prices and denationalize leading industrial companies and banks, notably those that are earning profits.

The reformers would also cut corporate taxes, eliminate government deficits and subsidies wherever possible, while actively encouraging investments, particularly in those companies restored to private ownership.

Severe limits on wage increases imposed by the Socialists would be eased under a conservative government, but, in return, labor unions would be expected to accept more flexible working rules for the hiring and firing of workers, especially in small and medium-sized companies.

Many of the proposals, including those on denationalization, are taking the form of legislative bills now being drafted by conservative deputies in the National Assembly. These, according to the deputies, date from the 17th century.

## INSIDE



Shimon Peres, the Israeli prime minister, is using a milder tone to win public approval. Page 5.

Italian police reportedly are seeking another suspect in Sunday's train bombing. Page 2.

Japan's prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, is not expected to offer new trade concessions when he meets President Ronald Reagan on Jan. 2. Page 7.

## TOMORROW

Belgium's search for an underground group waging a "war against NATO" on its territory has become a major challenge.

## Young U.S. Heirs Turn Fortunes to Social Change

Progressive Groups Benefit From Rich Children With Raised Consciousness

By Elsa Walsh  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A growing number of sons and daughters of corporate America are digging into their family fortunes to finance so-called alternative foundations that promote social change instead of the traditional charities.

The heirs of the Levi-Strauss, Knight-Ridder, Alcoa, Du Pont and Sears, Roebuck fortunes were schooled in the anti-war and civil rights protests of the 1960s. They are channeling their money into socially and politically conscious organizations concerned with such issues as anti-nuclear action, women's equality, lesbian rights, prison reform and racial discrimination.

In the process, their efforts are changing the operations of the nation's 22,000 private foundations and drawing increased interest from those who control these vast resources.

"Our parents give to the symphony and we give to the Symphony Tenants' Organizing Project," said George Pillsbury. The 35-year-old banking heir was referring to a neighborhood group in Boston that was the recipient of a grant from the Haymarket People's Fund.

Haymarket gives away about \$400,000 a year in small grants. It was set up 10 years ago by a core group of seven, including Mr. Pillsbury, Mark Dayton, a department store heir, and David Crocker, the great grandson of the founder of the investment firm of Paine, Webber, Jackson and Curtis Inc.

Once dismissed by more traditional foundation officials as a flaky "doer child," Mr. Pillsbury now is known as one of the grand old men of alternative philanthropy. He gave away most of the \$400,000 he inherited in a lump sum on

his 21st birthday and has parted with about \$1 million in the last 12 years. He said he has trust funds left "in the million range."

"I want to spend my money to change the system that created this fortune," said Mr. Pillsbury.

Mr. Pillsbury currently is head of promotion for the Funding Exchange in New York, one of the most effective of the alternative foundations. Begun in 1971 with one small group of founders and less than \$25,000, the Funding Exchange now oversees one national and 15 local foundations.

Last year, the foundations doled out \$4.2 million to projects that were generally too small or controversial for traditional foundations.

"I don't feel guilty about my money," said Cary Ridder, 33, the publishing heir who is a Washington resident and a founder of Common Capital Support Fund. "But I do think I should do something for the world with it."

For Miss Ridder, her position on the fund's board of directors is a middle ground between her days at Stanford University during the peak of anti-Vietnam War demonstrations, when her militant housemates practiced target shooting, and a childhood in McLean, Virginia, with nannies, maids, nurses, cooks and gardeners.

"This is not a way to be rebellious, but a way to work back to the center," she said. When the alternative foundations "first began to emerge in the '70s some people considered them to be the radical fringe of philanthropy," said James Joseph, president of the Council on Foundations. "But now they are just recognized and accepted as part of the pluralism of philanthropy."

Many in the world of giving say the influence of these new foundations is larger than the \$3 billion they distribute annually, a relatively small amount in the larger world of traditional foundations. The new organizations finance groups that would have great difficulty getting money anywhere else.

They have brought wealthy young people into a process that more often starts at the end of a person's life with a will. And, say some, they have guided the philanthropic mainstream into more progressive grant-making.

Bob Friedman, echoing a common sentiment of his peers, said he "went through a period of feeling very guilty" during college. A founder of the Common Capital Support Fund and an heir to the Levi-Strauss jeans fortune, Mr. Friedman was educated at Harvard and raised in affluent Hillsborough, California, near San Francisco. He now lives in Takoma Park, Maryland, and heads the Corporation for Enterprise Development, a think-tank studying unemployment.

In making a decision to give away about half his income every year, Mr. Friedman said he felt he could not "have the convictions about social justice that I felt" and keep all his money, knowing "that in no sense did I deserve the luck of having money."

Meetings and workshops of the new foundations often evolve into discussions of the responsibilities of wealth and the foundations frequently publish guidelines on investment decisions. One of the bibles of the alternative foundation movement is "Robin Hood Was Right — A Guide to Giving Your Money for Social Change," published by Vanguard.



## Plan to Ease Sri Lankan Tension Is Abandoned

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The government decided Wednesday to drop proposals by President Junius R. Jayawardene aimed at easing tensions between Sinhalese and Tamils, a cabinet spokesman said.

The spokesman, Anandadasa de Alwis, said the cabinet felt that no useful purpose would be served since the main Tamil group, the Tamil United Liberation Front, had rejected the proposals.

The plan, which Mr. Jayawardene had said represented the views of the majority of delegations at a conference of political parties and linguistic and religious groups, also was opposed by the main opposition Sinhalese party and the Buddhist clergy.

Under the proposals, Tamils would have been given more power over their affairs in areas where they predominate. Guerrillas are fighting for a separate state for Tamils, who account for 2.5 million of the island's 15 million people.

The all-party conference had been discussing the issue for the past 12 months. But the Tamils said the proposals did not embody autonomy, while the opposition Sinhalese party and the Buddhist clergy said the plan would lead to a division of the island.

Tamil separatist guerrillas have increased their attacks in the past five weeks and threaten to declare a separate Tamil state on Jan. 14, according to the government.

Meanwhile, Mr. de Alwis said that Tamil guerrillas had demanded ransom in gold worth \$200,000 for the release of two police inspectors kidnapped in the northern town of Jaffna on Friday.

He said the ransom note delivered to the authorities in Jaffna on Tuesday night was signed by a new rebel organization called, simply, Movement. The note set 9 P.M.



Junius R. Jayawardene

Wednesday as the deadline for payment.

Guerrillas also shot a police inspector to death in the Jaffna district on Tuesday, police said.

Mr. de Alwis said the kidnappers asked for the Roman Catholic bishop of Jaffna, B. Deogipillai, to make a radio appeal for the police's release if the government was prepared to pay the ransom.

Mr. de Alwis declined to say if the ransom would be paid. The government has rejected ransom demands in the past.

## Italians Said to Seek 2d Bombing Suspect

*The Associated Press*  
BOLOGNA — Italian officials said Wednesday that they have identified 14 of the people killed in Sunday's bombing of an express train. Anti-terrorist police, meanwhile, were reported to have drawn up a composite picture of a second person wanted for questioning in the crime.

Bologna police and the Italian news agency ANSA said the death toll stood at 15. But state-run RAI radio reported that there were 16 dead.

An official at the Bologna morgue said all the dead identified so far were Italians and that only one body, that of a woman, remained to be identified. Italian news agencies said it may be that of a 25-year-old woman from Bologna of whom there had been no news since she boarded the train.

Police said they had received phone calls from relatives of at least three other people — an Italian and an unnamed Swiss couple — who were believed to have been on the train and were missing. Some bodies may have disintegrated in the blast, police said.

All the known dead were believed to be Italians. There were at least 11 foreigners treated for injuries but they were later released. Meanwhile, police were reported

to have searched more than 300 homes across Italy for clues to the bombing.

ANSA said the searches seemed to be concentrated in areas linked with rightist terrorist activity but had produced no "revealing traces" in connection with the explosion aboard the Naples-Milan express as it passed through a 12-mile (19-kilometer) rail tunnel.

Police were looking for a man in his 20s who was reportedly seen leaving the train in Florence 45 minutes before the blast ripped through a second-class car of the train.

The AGI news agency said the DIGOS, Italy's anti-terrorist police force, had drawn up a composite sketch of another but that no other details were available.

Italian news organizations said the authorities were focusing on rightist extremists following a flurry of claims that ranged from neo-fascist organizations, to the leftist Red Brigades and to an obscure "Islamic Guerrilla" group. Rightist groups came under suspicion because they have been implicated in other attacks on trains.

Of the 180 people wounded in the blast, 41 remained hospitalized on Wednesday.

A funeral for the victims of the blast was set for Thursday morning

at St. Petronio Basilica in Bologna. At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II issued his third condemnation of the bombing. He told 20,000 people gathered in St. Peter's Square that the killings "had darkened and embittered the peaceful and joyous climate of Christmas."

In another development, an Italian railroad police officer, who took part in rescue operations, has committed suicide, ANSA reported.

Police said that Filippo Alberghini, 29, had left a note saying "I am not able to continue living in this absurd world."

## Turkey, Soviet Sign Trade Accords

*Reuters*  
ANKARA — The Soviet Union and Turkey signed agreements Wednesday aimed at significantly expanding trade.

The Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, and the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, signed a 10-year agreement on economic, commercial and scientific cooperation.

At the same meeting, the Soviet first deputy foreign trade minister, Nikolai D. Komarov, and the Turkish under secretary for foreign trade and treasury, Ekrem Pakde-

mirt, signed a trade agreement for 1986 to 1990. That accord is designed to increase exchanges to \$6 billion for the period. In 1985, Turkish-Soviet trade is expected to amount to \$570 million.

In another matter, diplomatic sources said, Mr. Ozal complained to Mr. Tikhonov about Moscow's declaration of a 200-mile economic zone in the Black Sea and the arrest Monday of a Turkish fishing vessel.

They said Mr. Tikhonov sent a message Tuesday to Moscow asking that the vessel be released.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Nicaraguan Rebel Quitting, He Says

MANAGUA (UPI) — Alfonso Robelo Callejas, an anti-Sandinist rebel leader, says he will abandon the armed fight against the leftist Nicaraguan government to dedicate himself exclusively to politics.

Mr. Robelo, a former member of the Sandinist junta, said Tuesday that although he was leaving the Costa Rican-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance "for 1985," he did not condemn others who chose to oppose the Nicaraguan government militarily. Mr. Robelo has directed the political arm of the rebel group but earlier this year split with the alliance's military leader, Eden Pastora Gomez.

He said the leaders of the alliance should take the most convenient road, whether "civil or bellicose," to depose the Sandinists. Mr. Robelo, 44, did not say if his new role would be in Nicaragua or another country.

### Qadhafi Said to Back Britons' Release

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — The Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, has said he will recommend the release of four detained Britons, according to an envoy from the Church of England. On Wednesday, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, welcomed the report.

But later Wednesday, Libyan radio said that Colonel Qadhafi had accused the British authorities of conducting a "campaign of hatred and harassment" against Libyans, during his meeting with the church envoy, Terry Waite. The report, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp. in London, did not mention the four Britons in Libya.

Mr. Waite said that Colonel Qadhafi had told him Tuesday in Tripoli that he would ask for the Britons' release at the People's Congress, the nominal parliament, when it meets early next month.

The four were arrested during a 10-day police siege last April of the Libyan Embassy in London, which was triggered by the slaying of a policewoman during a rally by dissident Libyans outside the embassy. The siege resulted in the severing of diplomatic relations between the two countries. (AP, UPI)

### Manila Opposition Signs Unity Pact

MANILA (NYT) — Twelve Philippine opposition leaders signed a common platform Wednesday on which to oppose President Ferdinand E. Marcos or his successors.

Strongly nationalist in tone, the platform called for removal of foreign military bases from Philippine territory, review of the Marcos government's economic treaties and financial agreements with foreign governments, redress of poverty among the masses and a new democratic constitution.

The platform, entitled Basis of Unity, was signed by all top anti-Marcos leaders except Eva Estrada Kalaw and Salvador Laurel, both of the United Nationalist Democratic opposition. Corason Aquino, the widow of the slain opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was among the signatories.

### Police Bar Kahane From Arab Town

TAIBA, Israel (AP) — Police stopped Rabbi Meir Kahane from entering the Arab village on Wednesday, one day after the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, voted to limit the extremist anti-Arab legislator's freedom of movement.

The American-born rabbi had planned to visit Taiba, a village of 14,000 people at the foot of the Samaritan hills, as part of his campaign to expel all Arabs from Israel.

Police stopped the rabbi, who is the founder of the U.S.-based Jewish Defense League, at Kfar Sava, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from Taiba.

### For the Record

A crewman from a Cypriot freighter, the Blue Spirit, was missing and feared dead Wednesday after the ship caught fire in the North Sea, a West German shipping radio station said. It said 16 crewmen were rescued by a Danish ship.

Anatoli Karpov, the world chess champion, and Gary Kasparov, his challenger, drew the 35th game of their world title match Wednesday in Moscow after 17 moves.

A series of earth tremors registering 3.3 to 3.5 on the Richter scale has been recorded in the Vosges region of France near the West German border during the past week, officials at the Strasbourg Institute of Physics said Wednesday. The tremors caused no damage.

Devotees of an Indian mystic, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, who say that meditation can solve world problems have been banned from preaching to Filipino soldiers pending the outcome of a government inquiry into the group's activities, the Philippine News Agency reported Wednesday. (AP)

Japan and the United States signed on Wednesday a joint war plan for the repulsion of any attack on Japan by outside forces, the Japanese Defense Agency announced. (AP)

### Correction

Because of an editing error, a story in Wednesday's International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's party affiliation. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is a member of the Republican Party.

### Vietnam Holds Rebel Camps

(Continued from Page 1)  
The installed government holds power in the Cambodian capital.

Mr. Solarz said the refusal of Vietnamese leaders and their Cambodian protégés to indicate the kind of political solution they might accept suggested that they were more interested in dividing the resistance than in seeking "a realistic settlement of the conflict."

The visit evidently did nothing to mitigate an escalation of Hanoi's latest dry-season offensive against the Cambodian resistance. Vietnamese troops backed by tanks and armored personnel carriers overran most of the Nong Samet on Tuesday and set fire to its bamboo and thatch huts.

It was not immediately possible to confirm reports from refugees that at least 100 Cambodians had been killed by heavy shelling in the Vietnamese assault. Western relief officials said only that more than 50 wounded Cambodians were evacuated for treatment at hospitals on the Thai side of the border.

As guerrillas loyal to Son Sann, a leader of the resistance coalition, battled in vain to recapture the camp on Wednesday, more than 25,000 Cambodian civilians at his group's Ampil base about 18 miles (about 30 kilometers) to the north braced for a Vietnamese assault amid sporadic shelling. Thai military sources reported.

About 100,000 of the estimated 250,000 Cambodian refugees living in resistance camps along the border have been forced to flee to Thai territory.

The Thai Foreign Ministry described part of Vietnam's offensive on the Rithien camp situated on the central Thai-Cambodian border as "cruel, savage and brutal."

So far, the offensive seems mainly directed at the two non-Communist groups in the resistance coalition, Son Sann's Khmer Front and a smaller faction loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the country's former ruler. The third party, the Communist Khmer Rouge, is by far the biggest military threat to the Vietnamese.

### U.S. Effort in Space Appears To Be Dominated by Military

(Continued from Page 1)  
ic goals and objectives for the civilian program.

Under these circumstances, the GAO study noted, the Pentagon's stake in shuttle operations increased. In March 1980, NASA and the Defense Department reached an agreement that gave the military priority in getting on board the shuttle. In May 1982, the Pentagon established a comprehensive security policy requiring that all military shuttle flights be secret.

By the early 1980s, moreover, the Pentagon had overtaken NASA's space budget. According to GAO analyses, the Defense Department's 1983 budget for space projects amounted to \$8.5 billion in unclassified funding, of which \$581 million was related to the shuttle.

NASA's entire budget request for the fiscal year 1983, by comparison, was \$6.6 billion, of which \$3.4 billion went to the shuttle. About one-third of this NASA shuttle budget "could be extrapolated to be in direct support of Defense Department requirements," the investigative agency's researchers reported.

"Defense Department's shuttle requirements are such that program separation will be difficult in the years ahead," the study added, concluding that "while NASA's involvement in military space operations is growing, the direction of its future civilian activities is currently unresolved."

Although NASA has garnered presidential support for developing a manned space station, the agency's overall budget continues to be dwarfed by the Pentagon's space-related efforts. Mr. Reagan has proposed spending about \$25 billion on anti-missile research alone by the end of the decade, in contrast to the \$21 billion devoted to shuttle work from 1971 to 1983.

All of these bureaucratic and budgetary factors have combined to take some of the luster off NASA's once brilliant reputation on the cutting edge of space science and engineering.

## French Conservatives Seek to Trim State Control of Economy

(Continued from Page 1)  
would be voted immediately by what the authors predict will be a conservative-dominated assembly confronting President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, after the parliamentary elections scheduled for March 1986.

Several law firms in Paris are already preparing strategies for state-controlled companies and banks that would be returned to private ownership.

Among the companies being mentioned for denationalization are Saint-Gobain and Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, both diversified and profitable industrial groups; Rhône-Poulenc, France's largest producer of chemicals and textiles, which is now earning money after several years of deficits; Renault and Thomson SA, the country's leading manufacturer of electronics and electric equipment, both of which are still in the red.

The banks being mentioned range from the Suez and the Paribas groups, both leading investment banks nationalized by the Socialists in 1981-1982, to the much larger commercial institutions, Crédit Lyonnais and Société Générale, which were nationalized between 1944 and 1948.

Some conservative deputies have suggested selling off only profit-

able subsidiaries of state-owned companies, while keeping the parents under some form of government control. They noted that some Socialists in the assembly have already indicated privately that they would support such a move.

Although full-scale deregulation is clouded by political uncertainties, there are growing signs that non-Communist trade unions in France, already weakened by lack of rank-and-file support, would accept some denationalization and decontrolling prices, but only on the condition that wages also be allowed to rise.

The chairman of one of France's leading nationalized industrial companies, who declined to be identified, said: "Denationalization is coming and, frankly, I would welcome it, as would 90 percent of the country."

He added, "The fact is, we are slowly dying, particularly our spirit to innovate and create growth."

Influential businessmen and bankers inside and outside France said that they were preparing to finance the movement.

"The move toward liberalizing the economy is overdue and we, among others, are prepared to help those moving in that direction," said Michel-Edouard Leclerc, who

heads France's largest supermarket chain. During the past several years, Mr. Leclerc and his family have fought unsuccessfully to decontrol retail prices on a nationwide scale, drawing widespread support in the business community.

The three key conservative leaders — Raymond Barre, a former prime minister, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing — disagree over the level of tax cuts and over what sectors to begin denationalizing. They appear determined, however, to hammer away on what they agree is their central election message, the need to ease government control of the economy.

The proposed rollback of the state would include a reduction in the government's involvement in running television and radio networks and the nation's medical insurance system. It would grant wide autonomy to the Bank of France, and lead to crackdowns on illegal immigration and terrorism.

The recurring theme of the opposition is that the Socialists, having strengthened the role of the state, cannot succeed in reviving the economy and business confidence.

According to Mr. Barre, the austerity policies of the Socialist gov-

ernment cannot resolve worsening unemployment. He recently said at a rally of his supporters that because of continued reliance on state power and heavy budgetary deficits, the government's policy was "breaking the economy's resilience, ruining public finances, and plunging France massively into debt."

Drinking a similar theme, Mr. Chirac has repeatedly said the time has come to offer France a new choice — between his style of "dynamism," which his advisers say draws heavily on Reagan-style supply-side economics, and "asphyxiation" of the economy caused by the left.

Largely because they favor heavy cuts in taxes and government spending, both Mr. Barre and Mr. Chirac are highly popular with French business leaders and bankers.

However, Mr. Barre outperformed his rivals in a survey of business leaders published by Le Figaro recently, drawing the support of 83 percent of those surveyed, compared to 61 percent for Mr. Chirac and 34 percent for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Jacques Delors, a former finance minister, who in January will become president of the European Community Commission, was supported by 44 percent, while 38 percent of the businessmen backed Michel Rocard, the expansion-minded minister of agriculture.

During a recent Socialist Party rally, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said that the allegations by conservative leaders, were "irresponsible" and "ideologically motivated."

He proposed a face-to-face debate with Mr. Barre and Mr. Chirac, which would compare their records as prime ministers with those of his government.

The two men, who served as prime minister under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing between 1976 and 1981, turned down the proposed debate, calling it showmanship so far in advance of the election. Instead, Mr. Barre suggested that the prime minister should improve his policies.

The government's arguments have not been helped by the lackluster performance of the economy, nor by detailed allegations by Mr. Barre that the Socialists have deliberately "manipulated" budget deficit figures to show that they are relatively low.

Some of Mr. Barre's closest advisers are senior civil servants in the Finance Ministry, a presence that apparently does not bother the Socialists.

"We did the same thing when we were out of power," a member of President François Mitterrand's cabinet said.

Through restrictive policies, the government has reduced the chronic inflation rate to about 7 percent in 1984 from 9.3 percent last year.

Yugoslav Poll Finds Reagan Most Popular

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE  
BELGRADE — President Ronald Reagan is Yugoslavia's most popular foreign personality, according to a year-end opinion poll.

He was superceded in the hearts of the Yugoslavs only by their own prime minister, Milka Planinc, whose popularity rating rose from 32 percent last year to 47 percent this year.

Mr. Reagan came six percentage points behind with 41 percent, followed in order by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the assassinated Indian leader, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran was sixth in the popularity poll.

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## For Peru, Problems Make Democracy a Mixed Blessing

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

LIMA — Less than five years after Peru's armed forces left power, the hopes raised by the country's return to democracy seem to have been lost in a rising tide of economic and political troubles.

Attacked by leftist terrorists and undermined by recession, Peru's new democracy is struggling to survive in an atmosphere of pessimism that runs deeper than simple discontent with the lame-duck government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Mr. Belaunde, 71, was removed by the military in 1980, re-elected when democracy was restored in 1980 and is due to leave office in July after national elections.

"Other Latin American countries seem to be moving back to democracy in a mood of optimism," a Peruvian writer said, speaking of the end of Argentina's military dictatorship last year and the switch to civilian rule expected in Uruguay and Brazil next year. "But our outlook is very bleak."

The streets of Lima mirror a society in disarray. About 300,000 people compete for space and clinics on sidewalks and pavements, garbage is uncollected on open lots, and stones and burning embers testify to the almost-daily clashes between the police and striking workers who gather to protest near the presidential palace.

Inevitably, some Peruvians already are predicting a new military takeover to restore order, but a foreign diplomat said, "The military has no answers of its own."

"You get the feeling that the country is being swept along by forces outside its control," one respected academic said. "The country is changing in ways that we don't understand."

Over the last year in particular, a dizzying array of problems have besieged Peru's self-confidence: a deep economic slump, a confrontation with foreign banks, growing leftist terrorism, a wave of human rights violations, increased narcotics trafficking and new fears of military intervention.

These difficulties also have raised fundamental questions about the long-neglected Indian population's place in society, about an economic model that has undermined agriculture without creating sufficient industrial jobs and about the viability of democracy in a country with severe economic inequities and rising social tensions.

"A friend asked his daughter what she wanted to be when she grew up," one businessman recounted. "A foreigner," she replied.

"The country has gone the way people drive here," one young politician said. "They swing to the left and to the right without warning, they get stuck in traffic jams because they don't want to give way to anyone else, but they don't have any sense of direction."



Fernando Belaunde Terry

Even the ambivalent feelings of many Peruvians toward President Belaunde seem to illustrate this mood: He is widely viewed as ineffective and indecisive, yet he is still respected as a symbol of morality and decency.

In some conservative circles, the election campaign itself already is stirring new uncertainty. The front-running presidential candidate, Alan Garcia Perez, belongs to the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana, a Social Democratic party that has never been in government. His main challenger is Alfonso Barrantes Lingin, a Marxist who is mayor of Lima and has been nominated by the United Left coalition.

Many foreign diplomats say they believe that the armed forces will not permit a leftist government headed by Mr. Barrantes to take office, but even a Social Democrat-

ic administration can expect to live under the shadow of a strong military presence.

Nowhere does this seem more apparent than in Peru's experience with the Shining Path guerrilla movement, which began its war in the mountains around the southern city of Ayacucho when civilian rule returned in 1980.

The Maoist-inspired extremists, who have tried to exploit the deep poverty of the Quechua-speaking Indian communities of the region, were denounced by all political parties, including orthodox leftists, yet they have gradually drawn the government into a vicious cycle of violence.

### Peru Near Financial Collapse

Peru has been cut off from funding by the International Monetary Fund and banks have reduced trade credits to the country by more than 60 percent since June. The Washington Post reported from Lima. The Reagan administration has so far declined to step in with special aid.

Behind by \$350 million in interest payments on its \$13 billion foreign debt, Peru now stands closer to financial collapse than any other major Latin American debtor. If the country does not pay its interest debts by early January or reach new agreements with banks and the IMF, its loans could be declared "value impaired" in March by U.S. bank regulators.

The next step would be the suspension of virtually all international credit to Peru, paralyzing its foreign commerce. Experts here said U.S. banks, which could be forced by regulators to increase their reserves to cover for possible losses, also might declare the country in default and attempt to attach its assets abroad.

## A Bleak and Forlorn Time For Dean of Latin Democrats

Los Angeles Times Service

LIMA — The presidential palace seems deserted and forlorn in these last days of the term of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

There are no papers on Mr. Belaunde's desk, no sense of urgency in the windowless, wood-paneled office. When the president wants a document to support a point he has made, he rummages for it in a closet. When the phone rings, it is a highway engineer whose excuses for delays on a road project are greeted by a gentle rebuke.

Mr. Belaunde, the dean of Latin America's democrats, is the target of criticism from all sides, but he seems confident in his own vision and in the judgment of history.

He sees himself as president of a country trying to develop its potential, custodian of a tenuous democracy and hamstrung by a recession that has made him politically impotent.

He prefers to talk in terms of abstractions: the conquest of mountains, the taming of the jungle and its savage rivers. In the state dining room, there are mockups of his projects to integrate the jungles and mountains with coastal Peru. He talks about these projects with enthusiasm.

"These have been extremely hard years," he said. "But I have demonstrated that democracy can work in South America. I have never deported an enemy, never sent anyone to jail without charge. It is very difficult, but democracy can work."



CHRISTMAS CHEER — William J. Schroeder, 52, the artificial heart patient, was consoled during an emotional moment by his grandchildren, Abbie, 4, left, and Tracy, 5. About 20 of his relatives joined him for Christmas dinner at a Kentucky hospital.

## Lesbian Mayor of West Hollywood Is an Admitted 'Utopianist at Heart'

The Associated Press

WEST HOLLYWOOD, California — When she walks down the streets of this newly incorporated city, where the Sunset Strip mingles with fern bars and tofu restaurants, Valerie Terrigno dreams of planting trees, installing fountains, creating a safe, beautiful place for its 36,000 residents.

About one-third of those residents are homosexual. Ms. Terrigno, 31, the new mayor of West Hollywood, is believed to be the first lesbian mayor of a U.S. city.

"You don't have to say you're a lesbian or admitted lesbian," she said. "I am a lesbian. I won't deny it."

After receiving the most votes of the 40 City Council candidates in the election last month that established West Hollywood as a city, she was named mayor by the other four council members elected.

Soon after the victory, Ms. Terrigno stressed that West Hollywood would not be a "gay city," that every citizen group would be equally important. But she conceded recently that those who predicted a "gay Camelot" might be right.

She recalled the first meeting of the new City Council, three of whose members are homosexual. A tough law was adopted at the meeting, banning bias because of sexual preference.

"When people got up and cried when we adopted the ordinance, I realized that we had never had a place that was safe," she said. "We could still be fired from a job for being gay."

"Ideologically, cityhood was good for everyone. Emotionally, it was the most exciting thing that had ever happened for the gay community."

"I'm a utopianist at heart. I like having a place that's safe for everyone, where there's enough food and shelter for everyone."

The issue of shelter helped elect Ms. Terrigno. About 80 percent of West Hollywood's residents are renters. About a quarter of the population is elderly.

West Hollywood, a two-square-mile (about five-square-kilometer) area between Beverly Hills and the Hollywood section of the city of Los Angeles, is a mix of high-rise buildings, quaint old apartment buildings, classic California bungalows, trendy brick-and-greenery restaurants, sleek boutiques and funky storefronts.

The new city is home to the Sunset Strip, the Los Angeles area's most fashionable restaurants and hotels, a Warner Brothers movie lot and numerous record companies.

After taking office last month, the City Council rolled back to August levels and froze them there. It also froze construction until zoning ordinances could be established, a move that angered developers.

Ms. Terrigno handles the complaints with equanimity, prepared by a background in counseling, public health administration and political activism.

She was born in the New York borough of Queens, the eldest of five children. She spent her childhood in the Bronx and in Neptune, New Jersey, majored in psychology at Hofstra University on Long Island, then moved to California to do graduate studies. After college, she worked at counseling and public health centers and became a biofeedback therapist.

Ms. Terrigno also became politically involved. After being an anti-war protester in college, she turned her energies to gay and lesbian causes.

She joined the Stonewall Democratic Club, a homosexual group, and eventually became its president. In that role, she was approached to help out with the West Hollywood cityhood drive.

"I thought it sounded too good to be true," said Ms. Terrigno, a resident of the community and a renter. After some research, though, she decided the campaign "was an excellent opportunity."

## De Lorean Postpones Another Ad for Funds

By Judith Cummings  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When John Z. De Lorean ran a newspaper advertisement last month in California to solicit money to help him pay his lawyer, he planned to run a similar ad in the East. But the second ad has yet to run and how much he raised from the first one is a secret between Mr. De Lorean and a few others.

Mr. De Lorean owes about \$1 million in legal fees, according to his lawyer, Howard L. Weitzman. He defended the former automobile manufacturer against federal charges that he conspired in a scheme to distribute \$24 million in cocaine. Mr. De Lorean was found not guilty by a jury in August. Mr. Weitzman also is representing Mr. De Lorean in connection with allegations concerning his former company's finances, and his legal costs include these matters as well.

"It's a Horror Story," read the headline in Mr. De Lorean's full-page ad in the Los Angeles Herald Examiner. The \$500,000 advertisement on Nov. 7 announced the formation of the John De Lorean Defense Fund Inc. as a nonprofit organization soliciting public contributions. The sponsor was identified in the ad as the American Civil and Economic Liberties Association, which is not associated with the American Civil Liberties Union, and Ulysses S. Crockett was listed as the group's membership coordinator.

Suzi Cozad, a public relations specialist hired by Mr. De Lorean to launch the ad, said, "The response has been very positive. We received hundreds of letters from across the nation."

Mr. De Lorean, who founded a sports car concern that ended in financial collapse in 1982, is a focus of an investigation in Detroit by a federal grand jury that is looking into the finances of the bankrupt De Lorean Motor Co., according to Mr. Weitzman.

He has an apartment in Manhattan, an estate in Clinton Township, New Jersey, and a ranch in San Diego County, California, all valued at about \$10 million.

Mr. De Lorean decided the California ranch, valued at \$2.5 million to \$3.5 million, to Mr. Weitzman to cover his legal fees. However, the creditors of Mr. De Lorean's bankrupt company have challenged Mr. Weitzman's right to the property in U.S. District Court in San Diego. That case is pending.

Plans to run Mr. De Lorean's fund-raising ad in East Coast newspapers have been shelved pending further discussion. Mrs. Cozad said.

The two-column text of the earlier ad asserted, "John De Lorean's life has been virtually destroyed by an outrageous pattern of police abuse, prosecutorial misconduct and nonstop government harassment." The ad said this had been in evidence at his trial on cocaine charges and also would emerge in Detroit.

"Today," the ad asserted, "all that De Lorean needs to put his life back together is God's continued blessing and an end to the unrelenting harassment and intimidation by the Department of Justice."

Mr. De Lorean, who calls himself a "born-again Christian," said he wants to devote the rest of his life "to his Christian ministry and to his children." Mr. De Lorean, who is separated from his wife, Cristina Ferrare, has two children.

Mr. Crockett, who said he also is the chairman of the De Lorean Defense Fund, is a former associate professor of law at Pace University's law school in White Plains, New York.

A tax specialist who obtained his law degree at Stanford University in 1971, Mr. Crockett said that the American Civil and Economic Liberties Association, based in Oakland, California, handled legal cases concerning "the economic liberation of African-Americans."

## Eternal Gridlock Feared For Central Los Angeles

By Robert Lindsey  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — This city has long been regarded as the quintessential urban expression of the automobile, a seemingly endless conglomeration of housing tracts, shopping centers and freeways radiating from an undistinguished central business district that has only a few tall buildings.

A surge of construction finally is giving Los Angeles a center filled with skyscrapers. As the buildings rise, however, engineers offer a grim prediction: traffic snarls so severe that office workers may not be able to get to the center of town.

The development decisions have gotten ahead of the transportation planning, said S. E. Rowe, assistant general manager of the city transportation department.

The principal central freeways already are hopelessly congested for two hours or so each weekday morning and afternoon. Traffic engineers are urging the city to build, as quickly as possible, a chain of parking garages at the edge of the central district. Workers would ride shuttle buses the last mile or so.

Billions of dollars' worth of office towers and hotels, a museum of contemporary art and other buildings are under construction, or sites are being prepared for construction. An engineering study made public this month by the transportation department concluded that the number of people employed in the 3.4-square-mile (8.8-square-kilometer) central business district will rise almost one-third by 1990, to 317,000.

"With an estimated equivalent of 87,000 more commuters," said Donald R. Howery, general manager of the department, "we would have to add 26 more traffic lanes and over 400 buses just to keep at the same level of congestion we have today."

### China Plans to Launch Meteorological Satellite

United Press International

BEIJING — China is preparing to launch a meteorological satellite that will transmit information to a U.S.-built data-processing system, the Chinese news agency Xinhua said Wednesday.

The satellite, Fengyun No. 1, will be the 16th that China has put into space in the past 15 years. The agency did not say when the launching would take place. It said a data-processing center using American equipment and acquired with United Nations funds was under construction in preparation for the launch.

## U.S. Links Small Neo-Nazi Band to Robbery, Killing, Terrorism

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

HAYDEN LAKE, Idaho — A small but heavily armed group of rightist extremists, recruited largely among ex-convicts, has launched a wave of crime and terrorism inspired by a fictional account of a neo-Nazi takeover of the United States.

A task force of officers from the FBI, the Secret Service and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has caught eight of the extremists over the last month. At least nine suspected members are still being pursued.

FBI officials say the extremists, who share an anti-Semitic racist philosophy, have engaged in counterfeiting, armored-car holdups, bank robberies, a synagogue bombing and the murder of a liberal Jewish radio personality in Denver.

Officials said the group has also planned bombings of dams and public buildings.

Special Agent Norman D. Stephenson of the FBI told a federal magistrate in Seattle that the group's goal was "violent overthrow of the U.S. government by killing, robbery and counterfeiting." He cited a "declaration of war" against blacks, Jews and the federal government that was signed by about 12 of the neo-Nazis late last month.

Law enforcement officers say the group, variously known as the White American Nation, The Order and Bruder Schweigen, or Silent Brotherhood, essentially is acting out in real life the plot of a Nazi fantasy.

The outbreak of violence closely follows the plot of a fictional pamphlet, "The Turner Diaries" by a white supremacist, William Pierce of Arlington, Virginia.

That book relates a successful revolution by heavily armed American neo-Nazis. In the book, the Nazis murder prominent Jews, bomb the FBI headquarters and attack Israel with nuclear weapons.

Just as in that novel, the real-life Silent Brotherhood has funded itself through counterfeiting and a series of robberies. Authorities said the group has accumulated more than \$4 million in \$100 and \$20 bills.

Some of the cash has been recovered in the recent arrests. But the FBI reportedly believes that large chunks of the money remain to be found.

This violent band of white supremacists came to attention throughout the United States this month. Police announced that the automatic pistol used in the June slaying of Alan Berg, a radio talk-show host in Denver, had been found in the rural Idaho home of a member of the brotherhood.

In fact, the movement started more than a decade ago at a heavily fortified "church" in Hayden Lake, Idaho, a remote resort community east of Spokane, Washington, and 80 miles (129 kilometers) south of the Canadian border.

This small Idaho town is the home base of the Church of Jesus Christ-Christian and its proselytizing arm called Aryan Nations.

The "church" and the Aryan Nations group are descendants of hate groups that flourished during the Depression.

The church has been run since 1970 by Richard G. Butler, a California aeronautical engineer who became a follower of Dr. Wesley Swift, one of the more active Depression-era white supremacists.

The church's name reflects Mr. Butler's angry rejection of the assertion that Jesus Christ was born a Jew. The name Aryan Nations reflects his belief that the "white nations" of the world, in North America and Western Europe, are the true Aryan descendants of the original tribes of Israel.

Mr. Butler, 65, has a surprisingly unimposing manner. His conversation is laced with "Gosh!" and "Heck!" But he has set about spreading his views that Jews and blacks are the children of Satan and have corrupted U.S. institutions and government.

"We must win the hearts of the people," Mr. Butler said in an interview last week. "It is a battle, or a war, for minds. It can only be done in the open."

Mr. Butler has spent the last decade distributing literature, taking part in public debates and recruiting converts.

He has an extensive catalogue of Aryan Nations literature and paraphernalia. Items for sale range from a new edition of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," with a "neo-Hitler translation," to plastic coffee mugs and key chains bearing the red-and-blue Aryan Nations seal.

Mr. Butler has fought a continuing battle with local and federal taxing authorities, who repeatedly have denied his group a tax exemption as a religious organization.

At one point, Mr. Butler said, he had a mailing list of 6,000 people, but this was stolen by two dissident followers last summer.

When Canadian authorities refused to let Mr. Butler's hate literature into the country, he started a

consulate in Japan, China.

BEIJING — China announced Wednesday that it will establish consulates in the Japanese cities of Fukuoka and Nagasaki, and Japan will open consulates in some unspecified Chinese cities. Since the two nations normalized relations in 1972, the Japanese have established consulates in Shanghai and Guangzhou.

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SOUTH AFRICA PROTEST CONTINUES — Charles Barron, with microphone, secretary-general of the African People's Christian Organization, his wife, Inez, left, and Anna Rubin, a member of the New Jewish Agenda, were arrested Tuesday by police during a demonstration at the South African consulate in New York City. The Reverend Herbert Daugherty, second from right, was not detained. The protests are in their fourth week.

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# Another Inscrutable Notch

Again someone dies in the Kremlin who appears to be terribly important but whom scarcely anybody in the West has even met. The penchant for personal anonymity is typically Soviet and typically disconcerting to Westerners, who regard it as a piece with the hiding away of missiles, only less defensible. This time the object of our blank stares is Dmitri Ustinov, 76, the minister of defense and Politburo member. He was barely 30 years old when he was put in charge of producing Soviet armaments in World War II, an assignment he perhaps owed less to his demonstrated achievements than to the fact that Stalin had murdered all the likelier appointees in the great purge. He has since been known as Mr. Soviet Military-Industrial Complex, but on the civilian side. The title of marshal was pinned on him late in life. The real marshals were presumably not too happy about it.

That was always the question about Mr. Ustinov, and about the way the post-Stalin Kremlin runs defense: Are there any real limits to it? Is there a civilian authority with different and broader goals than the military and with the power to impose that civilian view, if there is one? One supposed that if anyone could do it, it would be Mr. Ustinov—peer in age, partner in the great enterprise of the war, close associate of the top military men for more than four decades. Mr. Ustinov him-

# Padding Military Billions

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger won a famous victory last week. Despite heavy opposition from cabinet colleagues and congressional leaders and despite the huge, overhanging federal budget deficit, he persuaded President Reagan that defense spending must remain sacred. Although conscientious conservatives see the need for serious reductions, the president agreed to trivial cuts. That makes him look tough. But for how long? Will not the defense budget be cut back anyway? Of course it will. That is what Congress has done every year. And will Mr. Reagan consent, as part of a larger bargain? You bet he will.

Pumping up the requests, knowing Congress will cut them back, may be clever posturing. But is it a sensible way to manage defense, which accounts for a third of all outlays? No.

The Reagan-Weinberger exercise has some merit. It is wrong to slow spending dramatically just on the eve of new arms control negotiations with Moscow. But instead of distinguishing the vital from the negotiable and both of these from the dispensable, Mr. Weinberger strains all credibility by acting as if nothing can be cut. The only reduction he is so far willing to accept is trivial, \$8.7 billion out of \$322 billion in new budget authority. And part of that arises from juggling part of next year's military pay raise into this year. Worse, the \$8.7 billion is conditioned on a presidential promise of no further cuts for two years.

Meanwhile, consider another, much larger presidential promise. Mr. Reagan says he intends to halve the \$200-billion deficit by 1989. He cannot have it both ways. By presenting a plan that pares so very little from military spending, he leaves it to Congress to be re-

# Other Opinion

## The Challenge for Pretoria

Increased criticism in the United States, and significantly among conservative sections of the Republican Party, of South Africa's system of apartheid reflects a growing impatience in the Western world with the pace of change in South Africa. This is a very serious development for the South African government.

New willingness of the West to offer South Africa a certain amount of understanding and tolerance was a response to apparent attempts at reform. The most important of these reforms was the new constitution. As well, some of the more petty aspects of apartheid were reformed. However, the attempts at reform have not been successful. Similarly, there seems to have been an unnecessary degree of brutality in the suppression of dissent since the new constitution was introduced.

There is a feeling that the Afrikaners do not really believe in an integrated future for South Africa and are not trying hard enough to produce change. The real challenge for South Africa is to find a formula for effective power sharing and plan a program toward that goal. It is up to the South African government to recognize that ultimately it must make peace with the majority of its own citizens if it is to secure any future for the nation as a whole.

— *The Australian (Sydney)*

We have to be realistic enough to understand why South Africans say, "You can keep your beautiful principles. You invite us to

# FROM OUR DEC. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Zelaya Seeks Asylum in Mexico

WASHINGTON — The departure of President José Santos Zelaya from Nicaragua on board a Nicaraguan gunboat relieves the United States of considerable embarrassment, even at the loss of some prestige in the eyes of Latin America. In a note to the Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires severing diplomatic relations with his Government, U.S. Secretary of State Philander Chase Knox broadly intimated that Washington would hold President Zelaya personally responsible for the execution of the two Americans serving in the rebel army. Mexico sent Señor Creel as special ambassador to Washington to suggest the establishment of a joint protectorate over Central America, and to obtain for President Zelaya safe conduct so that he might find asylum in Mexico.

### 1934: Christmas on the Chaco Front

AT THE CHACO FRONT — The bloody fighting in the war between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Gran Chaco area was interrupted for a few hours Christmas Eve for the traditional midnight field masses. In the Capienda sector, the Bolivian soldiers attended the mass, confessed themselves and then, according to the commandant, "victoriously repelled a violent attack, it being the third such victory in eight days." The Paraguayan soldiers sang old songs accompanied by guitars, an instrument from which they are inseparable, even carrying them on forced marches. At midnight, nearly the whole army knelt in the lonely Carandá deserts and Pilcomayo wilderness, then ate Christmas cakes. Some of them improvised representations of the Nativity.

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# Syria: Assad the Calculator Is Still Taking His Time

DAMASCUS — Christmas has also been a holiday in this predominantly Moslem capital. There are not many decorations and the trees tend to be scraggly, but there is an air of festivity.

What is missing is a feeling that there is much chance for peace on Earth or that men owe each other goodwill. Israeli tanks still sit a few miles above the town to Damascus, although it is the one from Beirut. The road from Jerusalem has been closed for two generations. Damascus remains a city of secrets and apprehensions. People wait to see what is coming, with scarcely any sense of having a hand to weigh on their fate.

There is general agreement that President Hafiz al-Assad has re-established complete mastery here after the dangerous struggle for succession during his illness early this year. He seems vigorous now, still patient, behaving like a man who can afford to take his time and maneuver cautiously despite the mortal warning that a grave heart attack may leave.

The long-delayed congress of his ruling Baath Party is set for Jan. 7. It is expected to bring some reform and some shifts in the ill-assorted team he directs. But his immediate decision will not necessarily reveal the lines between his strategy and his tactics.

Elaborate speculations circulate about what he really has in mind and how he plans to achieve it, whether he is determined to be the leader who keeps the feuding Arab states from moving toward a settlement with Israel, or the one whose strong hand will eventually break the deadlock.

The feeling of mystery here comes from the shrewd and subtle way he operates, keeping everyone off balance, and from his capacity to be ruthless when it suits him.

Mr. Assad has always managed to keep his options open, although one astute man who knows him about as well as any says he will never be an Anwar Sadat, with a sudden dramatic offer for peace. He is a calculator who can veer, not a plunger.

When French President François Mitterrand was here earlier this

# Israel: How to Stay Sovereign in a Flood of Shekels?

WASHINGTON — Israel's external debt of \$22.6 billion, the highest in per capita terms in the world, is much discussed. The danger of generating internal debt is less often in the news, yet Israel's cumulative budget deficits since 1980 amount to \$20 billion.

Corrective structural changes under consideration in Washington and Jerusalem include a new law to temper the automatic printing of money by Israel's central bank, which is required by present law to print money to meet the budgetary deficit. Government money creation by this method amounts this year to about 10 percent of GNP.

"The Israelis know this is a key problem and want to do something about it," a senior U.S. official says. "The government traditionally financed its deficit through bond sales, transfers or printing money. But since it is facing increasing trouble in the bond market, the government is relying more now on U.S. aid and especially on printing money."

The shekel flow from the public to the Israeli government in 1984 has actually been negative. The government's ability to raise funds by increasing taxes or by encouraging savings was also severely limited. The Israeli worker is already the highest taxed in the world, and public confidence is at an all-time low.

Says University of Tel Aviv economist Assaf Razin: "A record amount of currency was put into circulation this year—an injection of 135 billion shekels in August 1984 alone. We were being flooded with shekels because the government was unable to discipline itself in spending."

Most Israeli policymakers blithely ignored the internal debt question until mid-1984, when the Bank of Israel issued a report warning that the public was increasingly unwilling to hold shekels and was opting instead for foreign currency or assets linked to the U.S. dollar. The report stated that by the end of 1983 the public held \$12.6 billion in assets linked to foreign currency—27 percent of its financial wealth—compared to 11 percent the previous year.

"The people were acting as if the internal debt—what Israelis owe to themselves—was actually an asset," said a senior economist with Bank Leumi. "But suddenly they became alarmed that perhaps there was too much internal debt, and there wouldn't be anything left."

When the public finally grasped the magnitude of the problem, the rumor spread that the government planned to increase taxes. Anticipating this, Israelis moved a major part of their savings outside the country or out of the government's sight. The

# UNESCO Reflects a Real World

By William Pfaff

PARIS — As the United States leaves UNESCO, the curtain falls upon a certain idea of internationalism. Britain and West Germany follow America; both say they will leave at the end of 1985 if large, and implausible, reforms do not occur. Singapore, the Dutch and the Japanese are restless, among others, including certain Third World governments. UNESCO will never again be the universal agency of international cultural and scientific cooperation it was meant to become when it was created just after World War II.

UNESCO's beleaguered director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, resists reform and more than ever turns to his predominantly African and Soviet-bloc supporters to find the means to resist Western critics. Those critics have brought two general charges against the organization, as it exists under his leadership.

The first is that UNESCO serves chiefly the interests of its own bureaucracy. Eighty percent of the staff is at the Paris headquarters. Eighty percent of the budget is spent there. The director-general is himself the object of criticisms for alleged fiscal high-handedness and an overweening pursuit of personal prestige and distinction—among them the Nobel Peace Prize. This he did not obtain, but its lure resulted in some rather odd UNESCO interventions into the Iran-Iraq and Western Sahara wars, and in Central American events.

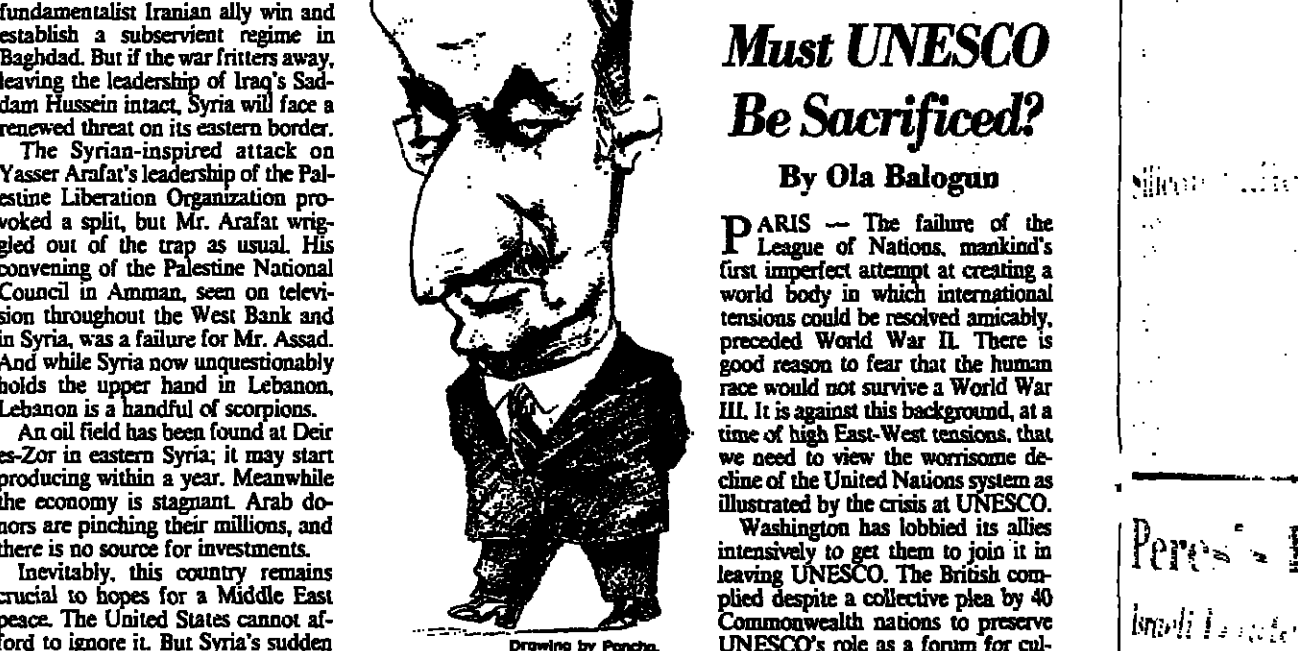
The second major criticism is less picturesque but more substantial. It is that UNESCO has become an agency of anti-Western and anti-democratic influence. This is undeniable. It has also been inevitable. Mr. M'Bow is not responsible for this. An international organization with universal membership, if it conducts its own affairs in a democratic

# What the American action really expresses is the American frustration with what the world has become.

manner, will without fail adopt policies generally hostile to democracy.

The vast majority of the governments which vote to set UNESCO's policies are themselves undemocratic, and many are anti-democratic. This is a fact of international life. The Soviet-bloc nations have profited from the political values prevalent inside the international organizations—not only UNESCO—but they did not create this situation.

What really is wrong with UNESCO is that it too faithfully reflects the world as it is. The American criticism has been that UNESCO is "politi-



# Must UNESCO Be Sacrificed?

By Ola Balogun

PARIS — The failure of the League of Nations, mankind's first imperfect attempt at creating a world body in which international tensions could be resolved amicably, preceded World War II. There is good reason to fear that the human race would not survive a World War III. It is against this background, at a time of high East-West tensions, that we need to view the worrisome decline of the United Nations system, illustrated by the crisis at UNESCO.

Washington has lobbied its allies intensively to get them to join in leaving UNESCO. The British complied despite a collective plea by 40 Commonwealth nations to preserve UNESCO's role as a forum for cultural and scientific exchanges among all nations of the world.

Is dismantling UNESCO the only way to cure it of its shortcomings? As a multinational body that operates by consensus, it is quite open to the normal processes of dialogue that are characteristic of UN organs. The views of the United States are bound to be carefully listened to. Did the United States exhaust all the means at its disposal to effect reform in UNESCO from within? The record would seem to suggest otherwise.

If UNESCO has a faulty structure or a wrong orientation, members of the organization share a collective responsibility for the shortcomings and should work together to overcome them. The United States has had every opportunity to make its views felt over the years.

U.S. officials—including Ambassador to UNESCO Jean Gerard—are on record as having said last year that progress was being achieved toward meeting U.S. criticisms. Is this, then, an appropriate time for the United States to leave?

The controversial proposal for a "new world information order" has been considerably modified to accommodate the views and reservations expressed by the United States and its Western allies, while the mere threat of U.S. withdrawal led the organization to undertake reforms suggested by Washington. There is no doubt that the majority of UNESCO member nations were sufficiently worried by the prospect of U.S. withdrawal to accept whatever reasonable suggestions the United States might wish to make for improving UNESCO's administrative structure.

But perhaps the U.S. decision to withdraw is motivated by considerations that bear no relationship to administrative reform in UNESCO. Gregory Newell, U.S. assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, said in congressional testimony earlier this month: "One of the reasons we are withdrawing from UNESCO is the strength of the Soviet presence. Some feel that UNESCO is the strongest platform outside of the Soviet Union for the Soviets to present their views."

One marvels that such a view can seriously have been offered as a basis for policy decisions about such an important world body. Unfortunately, it seems to reflect a growing tendency in certain influential circles in the United States to view the United Nations and its dependencies as unworthy of continued participation.

Are we witnessing the beginning of an attempt by the United States to dismantle the United Nations? What would be the consequences for mankind if the UN system collapsed?

The writer is a Nigerian filmmaker and author, some of whose works have been published by UNESCO. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## All in Black and White?

In response to the editorial "One Standard for Africa" (Dec. 6):

What is this notion, held by conservatives and liberals alike, about the need for blacks to earn the right to criticize apartheid? If I've got it correctly, the idea is that unless blacks also denounce the abuses of black governments in Africa, they are guilty of a double standard. If this is as it appears, we now have a new tool for political analysis that could have some dramatic applications.

Suppose a black American wants to praise a black government of Africa. Does he have to also find a white one he likes? Or maybe he needs to find another black one for which he doesn't care. Perhaps, to be safe, he should include both.

And what about white Americans? (I'm assuming of course that this rule isn't being applied only to blacks.) Would indeed be a double standard. Let's say a white American wants to criticize the French government. To be fair, does he have to find a black government he is also critical of? Or is it that he needs to produce a good white one? And if a white American wants to heap praise on the British government, would he first have to find another black one that he likes, for his opinion to have the required balance? Perhaps he should find a white one he doesn't like. Maybe the World Court could get in on this to work out the details.

Until recently I've had the naive assumption that anti-apartheid pro-

## A Salvadoran Mix-Up

Two reports in your Dec. 5 editions illustrate how the Reagan administration's misguided policy in Central America squeezes the U.S. taxpayer.

In "U.S. Visa for d'Aubuisson," we learn of State Department approval of a visa for Roberto d'Aubuisson, the right-wing Salvadoran who has been linked to death-squad murders. Mr. d'Aubuisson was accommodated despite the fact that members of a "Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners Disappeared and Murdered in El Salvador" had been denied visas to come and receive the Robert F. Kennedy Prize for their human rights work.

In "State Department Gears Up to Combat Terrorist Attacks," we learn of a \$110-million subsidy to the State Department to defend U.S. embassies from being ravaged by the citizens of the countries in which they are situated. Included in this allocation is a presumably sizable sum to install rocket shields, bomb defectors, bulletproof glass and three-foot-thick bunker-like concrete walls at the U.S. embassy in El Salvador.

The U.S. government could save itself a fortune and make a dent in the deficit by pursuing a foreign policy that did not enrage the citizenry of countries it is trying to influence. Translated to El Salvador, such a policy would keep Mr. d'Aubuisson out of Washington and allow the mothers of the "disappeared" in.

JOHN ROSS, Málaga, Spain.

## Risks to Live Without

In response to "Living With Risk" (Letters, Dec. 13):

P. Van Donkelaar gives a good example of what might be called the madness of expertocracy. Instead of encouraging questions as to whether it is really necessary to accept such catastrophic risks as he thinks go necessarily with modern life, he invites us to add others—nuclear industry, for one—of even more doubtful necessity than the Bhopal plant.

Let the writer be reminded that the number of those who are no longer prepared to let such risks go unquestioned is constantly growing. The secret is leaking out that nothing is more dangerous than to entrust the fate of civilization to so-called experts whose contribution to the progress of humanity has made it necessary to coin the word "overkill."

ARNO WIMMER, Frankfurt.

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Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM

AMEX Diaries					
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Net	
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM

NASDAQ Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	IBM

# Stocks Off in Sluggish Trading

NEW YORK — Prices were off slightly on the New York Stock Exchange late Wednesday in the slowest trading of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 11.16 in a slow Christmas Eve session, was down 2.65 to 1,207.49 an hour before the close.

Declining stocks led advancing ones by a 7-to-5 ratio. Volume was about 37.7 million shares, down from 49.7 million in the same period Monday.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Analysts said many institutional investors evidently had closed their books for the year. It is estimated that 70 percent of the trading on











## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Canada Moves Ahead On Privatization Plan

By Fred Langan  
International Herald Tribune  
TORONTO — Canada's new Conservative government is moving ahead with plans to sell 10 billion Canadian dollars (\$7.6 billion) of government-owned corporate assets, including a company that makes business jets and a satellite communications company.

As the "privatization" program begins, officials are even considering the sale of its airline, Air Canada. No price has been set.

Air Canada, the 12th-largest airline in the world, has assets of 2.2 billion Canadian dollars and earned 22.6 million Canadian dollars in the first nine months of 1984.

But one Canadian investment banker who has been working on privatization projects in Britain said the Canadian government had yet to set out its final objectives.

"Are they going just for the top price or do they want wide public ownership?" he asked. "No one in the Canadian government has answered those kind of questions."

The companies being sold are held by Canada Development Investment Corp., which owns 48 percent of the shares of Canada Development Corp., set up in the 1970s to run certain government-owned companies.

The investment corporation was formed two years ago to oversee the government's holdings in the development corporation and other government assets.

Canada Development Corp. has assets in oil, natural gas, coal, base metals and potash. It owns a large petrochemical complex in Sarnia, Ontario, called Polysar.

It also has diverse holdings that range from word processors to bio-engineering.

In addition to its part-ownership of Canada Development Corp., Canada Development Investment Corp. owns — and wants to sell — Telelobe Canada, Eldorado Nuclear, Canadair, De Havilland Canada, and preferred shares of Massey Ferguson worth 125 million dollars.

One of the first things the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney did when it took office this year was get rid of Joel Bell, the president of the development investment corporation. He was considered too closely tied to the former Liberal government.

To replace him, the government hired Paul Marshall, who is with the Brascan group controlled by the Broadman family.

According to Industry Minister Sinclair Stevens, Brascan is in charge of selling the assets.

"We've turned to Brascan to perform a merchant banker function for us, and they've been given a mandate to privatize this group," said Mr. Stevens, the main cabinet minister involved in the effort.

Telelobe Canada has generated the most interest. It handles all foreign telecommunications, except with the United States, and owns land receiving stations and parts of satellites.

Bell Canada and smaller phone companies want to buy Telelobe for its book value, 350 million dollars.

They also want to buy Telesat, the domestic satellite company. Telelobe owns 50 percent of Telesat, and the phone companies already own the other half.

Canadair, which makes the executive jet Challenger, has some suitors, more than the other aircraft maker, De Havilland.

## Bottlers Lead Forbes List of Best Earners

The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — The most profitable U.S. businesses over the last five years were soft drinks and tobacco products, Forbes magazine says in its Jan. 1 issue.

In its 37th annual report on American industry, Forbes said the soft-drink industry had a 27.1-percent return on equity over the last five years while distillers earned an 18.3-percent return on equity. The combined return on equity for the entire beverage industry was 22.4 percent.

The tobacco industry's return on equity was 20.3 percent over the past five years, the bi-weekly business magazine said. Return on equity is profit stated as a percentage of the combined value of all common and preferred stock.

Oil field-drilling equipment and services finished third in five-year industry profitability, with a 20.1-percent return on equity, Forbes said.

The health-care industry finished fourth, with a five-year return of 19.9 percent. The publishing industry finished fifth, with a 19.2-percent return, and the petroleum industry was sixth, with an 18.9-percent return on equity.

In seventh place was the service industry, including fast-food chains, food distributors and industrial and office service companies. This group had a combined return on equity of 18 percent.

Rounding out the top 10, by industry and return on equity, were electrical equipment, 17.7 percent; computers, 17.4 percent; and broadcasting, 16.9 percent.

## Neste Branches Out Internationally

By Maryn Summerhill  
Reuters  
HELSINKI — Finland's largest company, Neste, is branching out from its traditional oil-importing and -refining business to become involved in ventures as far apart as the United States and the Far East.

The state-owned group's latest foray abroad is a 10-percent share in a \$600-million petrochemical plant in Saudi Arabia, which it is undertaking with Italian and Arab partners.

Neste is also involved in oil-exploration and -production ventures in Denmark, the North Sea, the United States, Africa, the Far East and the Middle East, and has been expanding into the chemical industry and allied areas.

It owns almost 40 foreign companies involved in chemicals, including ventures in Sweden, the United States, Britain and West

Germany. The division now accounts for about 10 percent of volume, which grew 34 percent to \$3.6 billion last year and is likely to rise to \$5 billion this year.

The company sees the expansion as the obvious thing to do.

"Because of our own traditional industry in processing oil, it is natural we should expand into the petrochemical and plastics sectors," a company official told Reuters.

"And as there are very few companies in those fields in Finland, it is very natural for us to buy up such companies abroad," he added.

Industry sources said that a slight drop in Neste's sales of refined oil products in Finland last year, caused by conservation efforts by industrial and residential customers, might provide a clue to the group's wish to expand into other areas.

They added that Neste could prosper in petrochemicals and plastics, particularly in the Nordic region and in other regions where the industry's giant multinationals would not wish to diversify.

At home, Neste is seeking to expand deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union. The group is raising more than \$130 million with government help to extend a pipeline to Helsinki and perhaps further to the southwest.

Industry sources said the project's success would depend on its price competitiveness with local suppliers of coal gas and other fuels.

But the company remains firmly attached to its major business, the importing and processing of crude oil, mainly from the Soviet Union.

Deliveries total around 10 million metric tons a year, 85 percent coming from the Soviet Union, 13 percent from the Middle East and the rest from the North Sea.

## COMPANY NOTES

Amtech Resources said it sold its oil and natural-gas producing properties in Texas and Tennessee to Holly Oil Co. for \$2.23 million.

The company, based in Irving, Texas, said the sale leaves it primarily engaged in the oil field-supply business.

Canon Inc. said it will introduce a new 8-millimeter videotape-recorder system in the United States and Canada after Jan. 5. It said the units would retail for \$1,200.

Fujikura Ltd. said it will set up two joint-venture companies with Aluminum Co. of America in Spartanburg, North Carolina, to make optical-fiber products and accessories beginning late in 1985.

Isrameco Inc. said it has agreed with Hei Oil & Gas Corp. to expand the two companies' exploration activities in Israel through a joint venture to be formed with

U.S. investors. The company said it received orders for 12 MD-87 airliners from Finland and Austria.

The company said Finnair ordered eight of the twin-engine aircraft while Austrian Airlines ordered four. Industry sources estimated the value of the contracts at \$240 million.

National Industrialization Co. of Saudi Arabia said it expects to begin offering stock in a \$56-million steel-products plant to Saudi Arabian investors next month. NIC said it will provide between 30 and 40 percent of the required capital.

West Germany's Eisenbau Essen, 20 to 30 percent, and private investors the rest.

Nichimen Corp., a Japanese trading company, said it and Orient Leasing Co. will finance a \$100-million lease sale of four Airbus for Pan American World Airways.

Olfa Corp. said it has acquired Apache Chemicals Inc., of Seward, Illinois, for an undisclosed price. Apache is a supplier of specialized chemicals and equipment to the semiconductor and fiber-optics industries.

Schlumberger Ltd. and Sedco Inc. said their merger had been completed as of the close of business on Dec. 24. Under terms of the merger, Schlumberger will issue approximately 13 million shares of common stock and \$482 million in cash for all of Sedco.

Singapore Glass (1974) Ltd. said it agreed to acquire two local property companies, Parkway Properties and Parkway Land, for stock valued at 177.6 million Singapore dollars (\$80.7 million).

## Mesa-Phillips Pact Called Model for Oil Firms Seeking to Avoid Takeovers

(Continued from Page 7)  
stock and going private in so-called leveraged buyouts.

"This is sort of a semi-leveraged buyout," one negotiator said.

The ESOP, meanwhile, would help Phillips prevent future raids by placing a large block of stock in friendly hands, namely those of its employees, negotiators said.

"The deal provided immediate funds to the shareholders, it gives good incentives to the employees to make a highly leveraged company successful and it solved the Pickens problem, so it all sort of fell together," said one negotiator.

Said another participant: "They didn't go out and make a dumb acquisition. They didn't try to buy Mesa or erect some kind of barrier to make themselves impossible to buy at all. You look at all the things that other people have done, and

you'll find that this action is pretty reasonable."

Nevertheless, the proposed solution — it still faces a vote by Phillips stockholders — was not greeted with enthusiasm.

In heavy trading, Phillips's shares fell Monday by \$9.625, to close at \$45.25. The market was closed Tuesday.

In addition, some analysts said the plan suggested "greenmail," the highly criticized practice in which a company pays a premium to repurchase a raider's shares, leaving everyone else's stock to plunge in the open market.

In an interview last June, Mr. Pickens professed a strong dislike of greenmail. "It's the worst thing I've ever seen," he said.

But prompting the question is a guarantee that Phillips made to Mr. Pickens and his Mesa Partners.

The company said that if they could not sell their 8.9 million Phillips shares for \$53 each in the open market — realizing a profit of \$89 million — it would make up the difference.

And if Phillips shareholders reject the entire recapitalization plan, the company would buy the Pickens holdings for \$53 a share anyway.

Critics noted that no other stockholder got that guarantee.

While Phillips said the plan was meant to stabilize everyone's stock at \$53, the shares fell on Monday.

"It has that sense" of greenmail, said Sanford Margoshes, an oil analyst with Shearson Lehman/American Express. "Presumably he is being bought out at what other shareholders would get. But this remains to be seen."

"Sure," said one official from the Phillips side, agreeing that the plan suggested greenmail.

"Here's a guy who buys a position and uses it to profit. This is no different than any of these other situations," the official said. "It happens to be combined with another transaction that's designed for the benefit of Phillips's shareholders. But Mr. Pickens was looking out for Mesa and not for Phillips's shareholders."

In a telephone interview from Amarillo on Monday night, Mr. Pickens strongly disagreed.

"Obviously, we had disappointment in the deal today," he said, referring to Phillips's stock price.

"But my god, on one day of trading before Christmas, I'm not ready to concede for one minute that the stockholders aren't going to get \$53."

Mr. Pickens argued that if he had just resold his shares to Phillips without negotiating the whole package, his shares would ultimately have wound up at \$35, even \$30.

"We've had tremendous market value put into this company," he said. "I'm not going to get on the defensive on this one, and I do not see this as greenmail."

Mr. Pickens was asked if he would have accepted the same package that is to be offered to other shareholders — \$60 a share in Phillips debt for 38 percent of his stock. He said, "They wouldn't give us the same deal. They said, 'You're out.' They wanted us out of there."

Mr. Pickens also rejected concerns that Phillips would be weakened by the plan. By one estimate, its ratio of long-term debt to stockholders' equity would double, to 70 percent.

Analysts think there are other oil companies that Mr. Pickens will prod into becoming more financially aggressive.

Mr. Edgar, the Dallas analyst, said Unocal Corp. or Sun Co. could be next on his list, or perhaps Mobil Corp. or Texaco Inc.

Mr. Pickens agreed the Phillips plan may become a model for others.

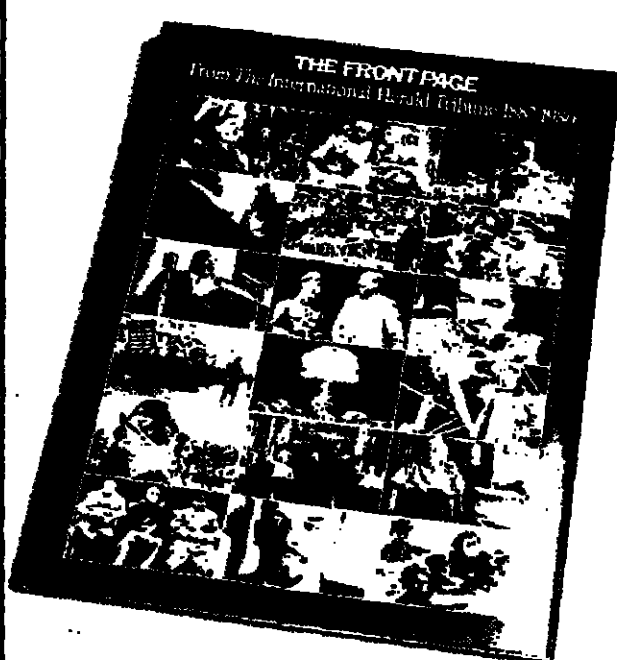
"There's no doubt that the first design to the deal is not going to be the final design," he said. "But this can very well be an indication of the way some things may go."

## French Prices Rise 0.3%

Reuters  
PARIS — French retail prices rose 0.3 percent in November after a 0.7 percent October rise, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday.

## THE FRONT PAGE

The International Herald Tribune  
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## SPORTS

## King Scores 60 Points; Knicks Still Lose

By Sam Goldaper  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bernard King scored 60 points Tuesday night, more than any player in the National Basketball Association in more than six seasons, more than any New York Knick in any season and more than any player in the history of the current Madison Square Garden. But the personal

## NBA FOCUS

glory was not enough to prevent a 120-114 loss to the New Jersey Nets.

Elsewhere in the NBA, Philadelphia beat Detroit, 109-108; Cleveland defeated Atlanta, 109-106, and Portland stopped Golden State, 106-97.

The Nets, trailing by as many as 16 points in the closing seconds of the first half, rallied behind Michael Ray Richardson, Mike Gminski and Kevin Ranney. Richardson, the former Knick, had a career high of 36 points, 24 in the second half. Gminski and Ranney each had season highs of 27 and 24 points, respectively.

But the major factor came when Coach Stan Albeck of the Nets, as a last resort, sent in George Johnson to try to stop King after a 40-point first half. Johnson, a 6-foot-11-inch

defensive-minded center, used his long arms and 4-inch height advantage to do the job. King scored 9 points in the final period, but 7 were from the free-throw line as he shot 1 for 6 from the field.

Two of those free throws, his 57th and 58th points, with 4:49 left, enabled King to break the Knick scoring mark of 57, which Richie Guerin had established in 1959 against the Syracuse Nationals.

When King added two more free throws that gave his team a 109-106 edge 42 seconds later to bring his total to 60, it broke his career high and bettered the previous league season high of 59 points by Purvis Short of the Golden State Warriors.

King scored more points than any player in the league since April 9, 1978, when David Thompson had 73 points for Denver against Detroit and George Gervin 63 for San Antonio against New Orleans. "He was killing us, and there was no one else left on the bench to go to but George," said Albeck, explaining his decision to use Johnson against King. "But I also had a better reason. Bernard is an inside player. We know he's not going to shoot the jumper, and George is an outstanding defensive inside player."

The Nets trailed, 64-54, at the

half. Johnson, 36 years old and in his 12th season, took over guarding King with 5:44 left in the third period. King had 49 points at the time.

"I just put a little body on him," said Johnson. "I know he likes to turn on the baseline, and I also tried to take that away from him."

Johnson blocked four shots, two of them against King. "He didn't bother me," King said of Johnson. "In the fourth quarter the Nets did a better job of double-teaming me."

Cosch Hubie Brown, however, thought Johnson, "did an excellent job" by contesting "every one of Bernard's shots."

Net injuries played a key role in King's scoring party. Albeck at first tried to stop King with two small forwards, Jeff Turner and Kevin McKenna. Then, for a short time, he used Buck Williams, a power forward, before switching Richardson from point guard to forward.

When King left for a rest with 58 seconds left in the first quarter, he had shot 6 for 9 from the field and missed only once in 10 shots from the free-throw line for 21 points.

King was even more devastating when he returned with 8:46 remaining in the half. He did not miss a shot in 7 from the floor and

added 5 free throws in seven attempts.

The 40-point half was 2 better than the record for the current Madison Square Garden, which opened in 1968. The overall Garden record for a half and a game is held by Wilt Chamberlain. He had 45 in the first half en route to his 73 points against the Knicks on Nov. 16, 1962.

King was 19 for 30 from the field but got little help from his teammates. He outscored them, 60-54, as they shot only 22 for 51. Pat Cummings and Sparrow were the next highest scorers with 13 points each.

Otis Birdsong, the Nets' top scorer, suffered a pulled muscle in his left leg two minutes before the half and did not return.

But the Knicks had no one to stop Gminski, the Nets' 6-11 center. James Bailey, 6-9, made his first start since being Nov. 30, but he failed.

Neither could the Knick guards handle Richardson and Ranney in the second half. The two drove almost at will. Richardson, who shot 3 for 10 in the first half, was 7 for 12 in the second when he scored 24 points.

As King went cold, the Nets climbed back. With five minutes



Bernard King

left, Richardson gave New Jersey its first lead since the opening basket, 106-105, on a 3-point play. New York retook the lead at 111-108 before the Nets scored 12 consecutive points to seal the victory. After a jumper by Richardson made it 111-110, a basket by Gminski with 2:30 left put the Nets ahead for good.

## Remembrance of Autographs Past—The Worthless Harry Gilmer Football

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A couple of weeks ago, while having coffee in the press room before the New York Giants' football game in St. Louis, a reporter found himself in conversation with two other sportswriters and a third man. The third man wore a cowboy hat and a genial manner. His name is Harry Gilmer, and he is now a scout for the Cardinals.

One of the other sportswriters mentioned something about growing up with two sisters.

The reporter said: "I grew up with a Harry Gilmer football. I got it for a present at the holidays when I was about 9 years old."

Now, the reporter and Gilmer, who had played primarily as an NFL backup quarterback for nine years in the '40s and '50s, had never before met. Gilmer smiled at the reporter and said, "Did the football make you ill?"

"No," said the reporter, "why?"

"Because it made the manufacturer ill."

The football also didn't do much for Bobby Drain's health. Drain lived across the street from the boy who got the football for a present. On that quiet, crisp holiday morning, the boy took the football into the snowy street and began to kick it. The thump of foot meeting ball and the boom of ball bouncing off parked cars roused Drain, who had probably been out celebrating late the night before. He didn't look so good. He opened his window and



Harry Gilmer, as the Lions' coach in 1964.

hollered, "Get that damn football out of here!"

Calendar pages fall away, and it is odd but enjoyable now to run into an autographed sports present 35 years or so after it had been received, and then kicked and played with until the hide had begun to tear and the bladder to peep through.

When Gilmer came out of Alabama as an all-American quarterback and the first-round draft choice of the Washington Redskins in 1948, George Marshall, the owner of the team, made a deal with the Dubow sports equipment company, based in Chicago, for a line of football paraphernalia with Gilmer's signature.

"The idea was," said Gilmer, "that if I would make it big, we'd make a lot of money." He smiled, and added: "It never quite panned out. I think the stuff was on the market for one season."

He was supposed to replace Sammy Baugh at quarterback. "But," said Gilmer, "Sammy played five more years."

Meanwhile, Gilmer played some in the defensive backfield, and in 1952, when Charlie (Choo Choo) Justice broke his arm, Gilmer was called at running back and led the Redskins in number of rushes. But he never played first-string quarterback.

In 1955 he was traded to the Detroit Lions, for whom he was the backup to Bobby Layne for two years, before retiring. He went on to become an assistant coach in the pros and head coach at Detroit. Gilmer, unlike the reporter, said

Near the end of Gilmer's playing

career, a Detroit defensive back named Jack Christiansen broke his arm, and Coach Buddy Parker said to Gilmer: "I want you to play in Jack's place against the 49ers. But you can't wear those old pads."

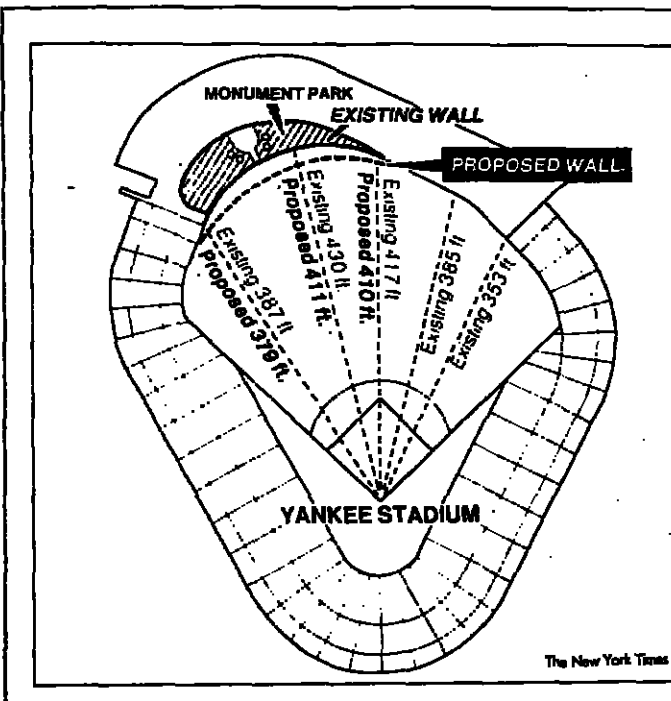
Gilmer reluctantly put on new pads, and it happened that Carroll Hardy, a 49er receiver, got behind him and caught a touchdown pass. "Parker yanked me," said Gilmer, "and brought in Christiansen, broken arm and all."

When it was mentioned to Gilmer that maybe the new pads had been too heavy for him to lift his arms to block the pass, he smiled and said, "Gee, hadn't thought of that excuse."

"I never was much of a saver, but I did save those old pads," he continued. "Now, I had made many moves after my playing days, but I always took those pads wherever I went. One day I got a call from Dick McCann, who was then with the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton — Dick was an executive with the Redskins when I was there — and he asked if he could get those pads for the Hall of Fame."

"I was never the kind of player to be elected to the Hall of Fame. But my shoulder pads were, and I thought that was great. I told Dick, sure, I'll look for them. But I couldn't find them. I guess they had gotten lost in one of my moves."

Perhaps somewhere in this favored land lie old shoulder pads with one flap off and the name "Herky Mosley" on them, and an old football with the bladder showing and with the autograph, "Harry Gilmer," across it.



## Yankees Shorten Outfield Fences

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time since Yankee Stadium was renovated for the 1976 season, the New York Yankees are bringing in the fences in left-center and center field. The primary reason, George Steinbrenner says, is to build a walkway so fans can visit the monument area in left-center field before games.

"I don't want to cheapen the park," says Steinbrenner, the team's principal owner. "But we're not changing the distances that much, and it will allow our fans to walk out there and look at the monuments and the plaques. It also will make it a little more reasonable than it's been for home runs. People want to see home runs. It hasn't been fair to our right-handed hitters. But the main reason is to let people go out there and see the monuments."

Construction on the fence began earlier this month. The biggest change will be in left-center field, where the 430-foot distance will lose 19 feet to become 411.

The distance from home plate to the left-field foul pole will remain the same, 312 feet. However, straightaway center field will change from 417

to 410 and the range in left-center, previously 387 to 430, will become 379 to 411.

The distances that had been in effect from 1976 through last season were shorter than they were before the stadium was renovated in 1974-75. Previously, the left-field line was 301 feet, the range in left-center was from 402 to 457 and center field was 461.

The stadium's left-center field has been known as Death Valley because right-handed hitters often hit long fly balls that would be home runs in other parks. Because of the vast area, the Yankees always have felt it important to have a good-fielding left fielder as well as a good-fielding center fielder.

In the seasons before the renovation, the three monuments were actually in the playing area. Now they are enclosed in what the Yankees call their memorial park section. The monuments are memorials to Lou Gehrig, Babe Ruth and Miller Huggins. Plaques have been placed on the wall for Ed Barrow, Jacob Ruppert, Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Mantle, Casey Stengel, Joe McCarthy, Thurman Munson and visits of Pope Paul VI for a Mass in 1965 and Pope John Paul II for a 1979 Mass.

## Winter Baseball Can Be Hazardous

## Rick Dempsey Recalls the Day He Saved Bo Diaz's Life

By Ross Newhan  
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — This is how it can be in winter baseball. This is how Rick Dempsey saved the life of Bo Diaz.

It is a story Dempsey told often during the 1983 World Series when he and Diaz were the respective starting catchers for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

In November 1973, however, Dempsey and Diaz were teammates on the Caracas team in the Venezuelan Winter League. The incident took place in Maracaibo after Dempsey, responding to a knuckdown pitch, chased the hometown pitcher into a dugout.

"I never really got any blows in," Dempsey said, "but he was a hometown boy and very popular, and the fans didn't like the way I went after him. I didn't help their mood when we came back to win in the ninth inning by scoring four runs."

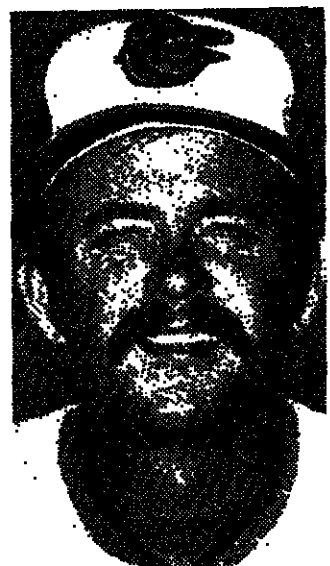
Dempsey left the park with two teammates. They were conspicuously still in uniform because they changed at the hotel. Dempsey estimated that there were 2,000 fans circling the only available cab. He told his teammates to stay close and be ready for the cab.

"The next thing I know," he said, "is that my teammates are gone and these 2,000 people are coming at me, yelling my name. I tried to get in the cab but some little guy kicked me in the ribs. I turned around, knocked him off balance, got in the cab and locked the doors."

"Now all these people start trying to break the windows and turn the cab over. I was damn scared, but some people arrived at that point and managed to back most of the people away from the cab. They were trying to clear a way out when I spotted Bo and waved for him to jump in the front seat."

Diaz had just relocated the front door when a brick crashed through the windshield. The flying glass cut a vein in Diaz's neck.

"The blood was spurting out," Dempsey said, "and Bo seemed to lose consciousness. He slumped in the front seat. I took the pad I wear under my catchers mitt from my back pocket and put it on his neck



Rick Dempsey



Bo Diaz

to stop the bleeding. They told me later it probably saved his life.

"Meanwhile, the cab is still in the middle of a riot, the police have disappeared and the driver doesn't know what to do. We've got a man bleeding to death in the front seat, a crowd going berserk, and I'm yelling that we've got to get to a hospital. So, what happens? The driver panics and slams into the car in front of us, locking bumpers. Now he puts it in reverse and tears his front bumper off. He finally pushes through all those people and heads for the hospital at full speed, driving over the center divider and on the wrong side of the roads."

Diaz underwent emergency surgery. The only after-effect was a still-evident scar. Dempsey's trauma didn't end there, however.

"I was walking out of the emergency room," he said, "when I see three cops coming through the front door with their submachine guns. I don't have to be told that they're looking for the guy who started the riot. I ran around to the back door only to bump into three more. There was nothing I could do but go peacefully."

The jailed Dempsey was released at 3 the next morning when Oscar Prieto, owner of the Caracas team, convinced police officials that Dempsey would no longer be a problem in Maracaibo since the team was scheduled to play elsewhere the next night.

"I went back to the hotel thinking I'd try to get three or four hours of sleep," Dempsey said, "but all I could do was lay there and think what an incredible night it had been and how lucky I was to have it over. But unfortunately, it wasn't."

"I had a roommate who was a big drinker. I don't know who he was, but when he came in at around 5, he crawled into my bed, put his arm around me and started whispering, 'Oh my darling, my darling. I jumped up, turned the lights on and said, 'hey, what's going on?'

"I mean, he was so tanked up that he didn't know who I was or what he was doing. I couldn't help but think later that in the span of a few hours I'd gone from the ball-park to the cab, to the hospital, to the jail, to my hotel room, and that the only time I had been safe was when they had me behind bars."

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Boston	22	6	261	1
Philadelphia	22	6	261	1
Washington	16	12	252	7
New York	12	17	244	11
New Jersey	12	17	237	12
Central Division				
Milwaukee	19	11	432	1
Detroit	15	15	424	5
Chicago	15	15	317	24
Atlanta	11	19	379	27
Indiana	7	25	329	30
Cleveland	4	29	327	31
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Denver	17	11	407	1
Houston	17	11	407	1
Dallas	13	14	401	3
San Antonio	12	15	382	4
Utah	13	14	368	5
Kansas City	10	16	365	6
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	19	10	455	1
Phoenix	14	13	452	2
L.A. Clippers	14	13	452	2
Portland	14	13	452	2
Seattle	14	13	452	2
Golden State	9	19	321	16

## U.S. College Rankings

The top-20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll with (first-place votes in parentheses); total points based on 28-79-79, etc.; records through Monday, Dec. 24 and end of week's rankings:

Rank	Team	Record	Pts	Pts
1	Georgetown (56)	9-0	1130	1
2	Duke	7-0	1028	2
3	North Carolina	8-0	977	3
4	A.S. Methodist	8-0	968	4
5	S.B. Johns	6-1	777	5
6	Portland	6-1	743	6
7	North Carolina	7-0	722	7
8	Illinois	11-2	708	8
9	Duke	7-0	671	9
10	Georgetown Tech	6-1	499	10
11	Washington	6-1	471	11
12	Kansas	6-1	467	12
13	North Carolina	6-1	467	13
14	LA. State	6-1	397	14
15	Indiana	6-2	372	15
16	LA. State	6-2	372	16
17	LA. State	6-2	372	17
18	LA. State	6-2	372	18
19	LA. State	6-2	372	19
20	LA. State	6-2	372	20

## College Results

## TUESDAY

## Championship Classic

## Championship Classic

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## Gretzky Wondering: Time to Retire?

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Wayne Gretzky, the youngest hockey player to score 1,000 points, could also be the youngest to retire.

Gretzky will be 24 next month. On Gretzky's 18th birthday the Edmonton Oilers signed him to a contract that runs through 1999.

If Gretzky retires in the near future it won't be because he's lost his unmatched skills. It will be because he's tired of traveling.

Gretzky doesn't like the National Hockey League's grueling travel schedule. His fear of flying is well known in Canada. Reporters who

travel with the Oilers say that Gretzky occasionally puts his head between his legs on rough flights.

After scoring his 1,000th career point last week against the Kings, Gretzky said he is thinking about hanging up his skates.

"I've said in the past that I've played seven years and the professional hockey player averages seven years," he said. "I'd definitely said that I'm in the second half of my career."

"Barring injury, I'd say I have a shot at 1,500-1,600 points, and let's go from there."

is held by Gordie Howe, who scored 1,850 in 26 seasons.

"If that's what he said, retiring before he's 30...he'd better have the game by leaving that early," Howe told the Edmonton Sun. "It would be a crime."

Howe continued: "To be honest, I don't think anybody is going to break Gretzky's records. There's only one he's not going to get. He's not going to play with his two sons. How he played professionally alongside his sons, Mark and Marty, before quitting for good in 1980 at age 52."

## European Soccer

## ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Liverpool 1, Leicester 2  
Luton 2, Coventry 0  
Norwich 1, Arsenal 0  
Queens Park Rangers 2, Ipswich 0  
Sheff Wed 1, Aston Villa 1  
Southampton 1, Wulfford 2  
Sheff Utd 1, Manchester United 1  
Sunderland 1, Everton 2  
Tottenham 2, West Ham 2  
West Bromwich 2, Newcastle 1

## Transition

## BASEBALL

## American League

OAKLAND A's—Red-skinned Bruce Bochy, first baseman, to a one-year contract.

## Sportswriters Honor

## Lewis and Navratilova

## The Associated Press

LONDON — Carl Lewis, the American track star, and Martina Navratilova, the tennis champion, each have been chosen for the second consecutive year as sportsman and sportswoman of the year by Associated Press sportswriters in Europe.

Lewis dominated the track and field events at the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, while Navratilova won consecutive victories in the world's four major tennis tournaments.

## South Takes Blue-Gray Game, 33-6

The Associated Press



